

## Russia issues ultimatum in spy crisis

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Soviet Union has presented the British Government with a straight ultimatum in the crisis over the 105 Soviet officials accused of espionage activities in Britain.

Either the expulsion orders against them must be cancelled, with immediate effect, or Moscow will announce reprisals in the form of "corresponding measures" against the 393 British nationals known to be resident in the Soviet Union.

The Russian Note, containing this ultimatum was handed to the British Ambassador in Moscow, Sir John Killick, when he was summoned to the Soviet Foreign Ministry yesterday. Such a summons, on a Sunday, is a diplomatic rarity. It indicates

the gravity of the matter as viewed by Mr Brezhnev and the other members of the Soviet leadership. It means, to put it crudely, that they expect a quick answer from London.

Last night, the text was being studied by Mr Heath at Chequers, and by Sir Alec Douglas-Home in New York, where he is preparing to lead the British delegation at the UN General Assembly. The indications are that the ultimatum will be rejected.

Or it will simply be ignored. Mr Heath and Sir Alec do not intend to go back on their stated intentions, announced last Friday night, because of the basic reasoning behind this decision in the first place. The British Government is declaring non grata 105 of the 550 Soviet diplomats and officials accredited to this country because of one simple, shocking fact.

Thanks to the revelations of the KGB defector—still anonymous—who is now under constant protection at a country house near London, the Prime Minister and his Cabinet have realised that Britain had

Moscow reaction and text of Note, page 2; Leader comment, page 12; Will the KGB take revenge? by Victor Zorza, and Are there any secrets left? by Anthony Tucker, page 13; Concorde case and the Highgate estate, back page.

become the prime target of Soviet espionage. Not only is the total of 550 Soviet officials here larger than the equivalent figures for Paris, Washington, and every other capital in the world. It now appears that in the case of London, the percentage of Soviet diplomats who instead are spies is unbelievably high. In departments in Whitehall concerned with security work, some officials believe the fraction is something above 60 per cent.

The fact that Friday's expulsion order only applies to 105 of them, roughly 20 per cent, has significance in two ways.

First, Whitehall has chosen those officials it now knows without doubt to be spies, so that Moscow gets the message—whether it admits so publicly or not.

Secondly, if there are indeed reprisals by the Soviet Union, then Whitehall has a second batch of names ready for expulsion orders, who are strongly suspected of being spies.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Gromyko, is one of the world leaders Sir Alec Douglas-Home expects to meet for private bilateral talks while he is at the UN this week. The two men may meet even today. But if Moscow is expecting this to be the occasion for the reply to its ultimatum, the Soviet leaders are in for a disappointment. No immediate answer will be forthcoming.

The Whitehall strategy now is that, having made their point by ordering a mass expulsion of spies on an unprecedented scale, British Ministers intend to avoid provocation, public statements, or any other action that might set off a slanging match with potential loss of face by either side.

For this reason, officials in London are carefully avoiding

Turn to back page, col. 1

## Banks to give home loans

BY OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

clearing banks—under the auspices of the new common in credit—are to medium-term loans for houses.

The banks are not moving into serious competition in the building societies, mainly the main source of mortgages. Barclays is requiring repayment within seven years. The Midland Bank is expected to go up to 10 years. The society mortgages are long-term, 25 years or more.

The banks are aiming not at the mortgage market but at the upper end, where there is a much higher rate, and where occupiers who are able to move to a more expensive house.

fact that the banks are into the home loans business may later expand their activities, is likely to bring pressure on the building societies to bring their rates down.

new source of mortgages

does not seem likely to help these buyers for the first time unless they are very wealthy. Bank spokesmen said applications for sums like £10,000 would be "considered," but obviously applicants would need very substantial income to pay off such a sum in about seven years.

Barclays Bank said that the loans would probably carry interest rates of about 3 to 5 per cent above Bank rate, depending on the security and the customer's financial record.

The scheme would be attractive to people with a mortgage which had run down to about £2,000 or £3,000. "It would be cheaper for them to pay off the remainder of the mortgage with a bank loan," Barclays would probably also give longer bridging loans.

Older people, who find it difficult to obtain building society mortgages, might also be able to borrow for house buying purposes from the banks provided their security and credit worthiness was good enough.

## Britain to renew aid to Pakistan

By MARTIN ADENEY

The Government is expected to announce this week whether or not it will sign a loan agreement for aid to Pakistan—and risk accusations that it is backing the military regime of President Yahya Khan. It seems likely it will go ahead.

Since the civil war in Pakistan, British policy has been to continue with aid which it already agreed but not to make any new commitments. This has led to bitter criticism in West Pakistan and statements by the President's economic adviser, Mr. M. M. Khan, that Pakistan could do without the £10 millions or so received from Britain in economic aid.

Britain now has to decide whether it will go ahead with aid to Pakistan, or whether it will suspend the construction of the Bala dam in West Pakistan to be finished in 1976.

he scheme is also supported by Canada, France, Italy, the United States, and the World Bank. But individual payments made annually, and usually normal agreement is signed in London in late September. money then goes by way of Pakistan Government to the Punjab Bank, which administers the Tarbela Development Fund. The question is whether the Government will consider it as an existing commitment or a project. As the scheme is well advanced and the British contribution already agreed, it seems likely it will see it as an existing commitment to an ongoing project, like the electrification of the West Pakistan railways, which British aid is continuing.

the consortium of countries

oy's fire death

A five-year-old boy died at the weekend after being rescued from his blazing home at Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire. Although firemen gave the boy the best of care, he died of his injuries. The boy's father, Mr. Paul Butler, of Cross Street, died soon after being taken to Mansfield General Hospital.

the consortium of countries

oy's fire death

A five-year-old boy died at the weekend after being rescued from his blazing home at Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire. Although firemen gave the boy the best of care, he died of his injuries. The boy's father, Mr. Paul Butler, of Cross Street, died soon after being taken to Mansfield General Hospital.

the consortium of countries

oy's fire death

A five-year-old boy died at the weekend after being rescued from his blazing home at Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire. Although firemen gave the boy the best of care, he died of his injuries. The boy's father, Mr. Paul Butler, of Cross Street, died soon after being taken to Mansfield General Hospital.



Training at 10,000 feet: Davinia Galica and other members of the British women's ski team are at Dachstein, Austria, preparing for the February Olympics in Japan

George König

## Mahalia Jackson ill

MAHALIA JACKSON, the American blues singer, was taken to the US military hospital in Munich during the week end, suffering from exhaustion. Her condition was described as satisfactory. She was due to appear in Munich last night.

## Club shooting

POLICE investigating the Soho club gunfight in which a young man died yesterday are seeking a man who is believed to have received a head wound during the shooting. A post-mortem examination showed that Michael Porter, a scaffolder, died from gunshot wounds at the Rosendale Club, off Charing Cross Road, London. The club manager was wounded in the hand.

## Thatcher vote

A VOTE of no confidence in Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Education Secretary, was rejected 18-14 by the Confederation for the Advancement of State Education at York. The National Union of Teachers is inquiring into reports that newly-qualified teachers cannot get jobs. Report, page 6; Jill Tweedie out of school, page 11

## The new taboos

RICHARD NEVILLE on an alternative morality, page 14. Later this week: Lord Longford, Baroness Hirst, John Wells, John Freeman, Stuart Hood, William Rushton... and the adventure of Rupert. ALSO TODAY, a five-part series begins on soccer violence—Brian James interviews Terry Venables, page 22.

## TV, radio—2

Arts ..... 10  
Bridge ..... 21  
Business 15-18  
Chess ..... 6  
Entertainments ..... 8  
Home ..... 5-8

Classified—17-21

## Heath may seek deal on internments

By IAN AITKEN

Mr Heath is expected to make a major effort at today's tripartite meeting at Chequers on Northern Ireland to obtain a deal from the other two Prime Ministers that will be sufficient to induce Ulster's Social Democratic and Labour Party to drop its refusal to join constitutional talks with Mr Maudling.

This appears to be the Government's immediate short-term aim, and it clearly implies a willingness to discuss some kind of compromise on the question of internment without trial. SDLP leaders have insisted on the release of all internees as a precondition for taking part in talks.

There is no sign that Ministers are ready to consider dropping internment, which was introduced as recently as the beginning of last month, at this stage. But there is some evidence that they would be ready to consider some kind of formula short of the immediate release of all those held.

Their willingness clearly raises two problems: whether Mr Faulkner is in a position to agree to any kind of formula; and whether anything acceptable to Mr Faulkner would be sufficient to impress the SDLP. But there is good reason to think that Mr Heath will do his utmost today to extract the maximum concessions.

The horsetrading began at Chequers last night when Mr Faulkner and Mr Heath met for preliminary talks, and will be followed up at a similar meeting between Mr Heath and the Prime Minister of the Republic, Mr Lynch, before the tripartite discussions start today.

It is highly unlikely that the talks, which are to continue tomorrow, will produce a joint announcement of practical results. But there are signs that Ministers are more hopeful of achieving some progress than their public statements might imply.

Not that there was any sign of optimism in Whitehall last night. Ministers are all too aware of the pressures on both Mr Faulkner and Mr Lynch, pressures which were again

illustrated yesterday by the resignation of one of Mr Faulkner's Ministers, and an accusation of treachery against Mr Lynch from one of his former Ministers.

Mr Lynch did not go out of his way to help Mr Faulkner when he left Dublin for London last night. He said on his departure that he believed that Ireland would be united within his lifetime, and that the meeting with Mr Heath indicated a major change from Mr Heath's earlier view that Northern Ireland was none of his business.

He also had something to say about one of the major issues between the Republic and the United Kingdom. His Government, he said, was already doing everything against the IRA and other illegal organisations.

## Border patrol

Both Mr Heath and Mr Faulkner are expected to try to induce Mr Lynch to take some additional action against the IRA as part of any deal. A minimum step would be to join in patrolling the border to prevent illegal traffic to and from Ulster.

Mr Faulkner, on the other hand, is thought to be bringing some new proposals for political reform in Ulster including some tentative ideas on the introduction of proportional representation in Stormont elections. But there are few illusions in Whitehall that these will be sufficient to influence the SDLP, let alone republican opinion.

The expectation is that Mr Heath will ask for more, includ-

ing practical proposals for the inclusion of elected rather than appointed Catholics in positions of genuine power.

Mr Lynch said when he arrived at Heathrow Airport last night that he was not expecting anything spectacular from the talks. While he thought that no major decisions would come, he hoped there would be "some means of seeing the light."

"I will be willing to return at another time even if these talks go against me," he said. "I'm always interested in talking to people, no matter what their views."

Letters, page 12; Simon Winchester, page 13; Stormont resignation, back page

## Chink of light in money crisis

From HELLA PICK

Washington, September 26  
At last there is a chink of light in the monetary crisis.

The Finance Ministers of the group of 10, to their own surprise, and the relief of other Ministers here for the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, have recognised the urgency of the situation. They have agreed on a work programme to try to fix new exchange rates.

They are still far from talking figures, and the United States has still not specifically said she is willing to raise the price of gold, or remove her import surcharge. But, all the indications are that the Administration is tacitly abandoning its intransigent position, and that the Ministers are aiming for a realignment of currencies by the end of the year, and perhaps even by mid-November, when they next plan to meet in the Group of 10.

## Heavy pressure

It could be that this is simply clutching at the straws of a communiqué agreed by the Group of 10 after a meeting this morning. But there is heavy pressure from the international business community, which is forcefully represented here, to return to stable monetary system. All the Ministers emerged from their conference room with a reasonably satisfied air—in contrast to the pessimism so visible in London after their last meeting 10 days ago.

M. Giscard d'Estaing, the French Finance Minister, said today's meeting had been "much more positive than one might have expected after the London meeting, or indeed even after the discussion in Washington yesterday between the deputies of the Ministers."

He believes Ministers realise there is a real urgency in a return to fixed parities. It was becoming clear, he said, that the world was faced not simply by complex problems but that there were growing adverse repercussions on world economies, and that international trade was being affected.

Herr Schüller, the West German Finance Minister, was less certain that the lessons had been learned. He said the meeting had been "a bit better than zero," but movement was still "very slow."

What the Group did was to agree that preparatory work, with an agreed agenda, should continue in its working party at OECD and between deputies, so

Turn to back page, col. 5

**FREE**  
**20 page full colour booklet about central heating that obeys you**

Post this coupon for your copy. It shows you how automatic High Speed Gas central heating lets you stay in full control of your warmth. It shows how you can change the times it comes off and on, or the temperature it runs at, at a touch. Day or night.

The booklet is full of colour photographs showing how slim radiators blend into the decor of every room, how easy it is to install. It gives all the facts and figures on all Gas central heating systems. It helps you choose the system that best suits your house.



POST TODAY!

To: The Gas Council (HEF2), 59 Brynston Street, London, W1A 2AZ.

I would like some expert advice on gas central heating. ☐ Please send me the free booklet about gas central heating ☐

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Tel. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Age (if under 18) \_\_\_\_\_ My Gas Board \_\_\_\_\_

## Potato achievement challenged

By CAMPBELL PAGE

SEVERAL hundred spectators leaned over a garden wall yesterday and watched a row between Mr Tom Cooke, the world champion potato grower, and a horticulturalist who challenged his new record crop.

Mr Ernest Cooper, president of the Bognor Regis Horticultural Society, was refused permission for his team of four to dig up the crop, 1,701lb, from six seed

potatoes—in place of the team appointed by "Garden News," the magazine that organised the competition.

Mr Cooke, of Watery Lane, near Farningham, Sussex, was willing to let Mr Cooper's team take over, but the diggers refused to give up their forks. Mr Cooke and his team were asked to leave the garden.

Mr Cooke said he would

invite Mr Cooper to plant some of his own seed potatoes next to his next spring. "He can visit them at any time to see nothing is going on."

Mr Cooper said he was sceptical about so many potatoes being grown from six seed potatoes. Last year, Mr Cooke's runner-up grew 500lb, and Mr Cooke grew 1,643lb.

Mr Cooke treats his seed

potatoes with a secret concoction during the winter before planting. He has won the world championship title eight times in nine years.

Mr John Parker, the editor of "Garden News," said: "We have had challenges to the authenticity of Mr Cooke's claims in the past and they have been thoroughly investigated." Mr Cooke's crop this year was 600lbs better than his nearest rival, and he won a £30 prize.

## Security review

The security arrangements at the Queen's Gallery in Buckingham Palace are to be reviewed as a result of the theft of the painting "Two Pigs Awaiting Slaughter" worth £2,000. The painting by Cornelis Saftleven, was taken last week.







# Protest over Thieu election fizzles out

MARTIN WOOLLACOTT: Saigon, September 26

President Nguyen Van Thieu today clamped down on opposition groups who had hoped to disrupt final week before his "one-man election" by demonstrations and protest meetings. Combat police, armed by regular troops and by soldiers, sailors, and airmen transformed into police by the simple expedient of MP armbands, today wired off streets and the An Quang pagoda, headquarters of the radical Buddhists and around other gathering points.

The Buddhist university, parts of the city university, the city containing the offices of the South Vietnamese Veterans' Association, and a student bous-development are all now cordoned off by police and troops.

The National Assembly, the Senate, and the Presidential Palace have been surrounded, and streets next to palace which were opened months ago have been closed again. The palace is now guarded by paratroopers and marines, as well as army sentries. The total city deployment must run several thousand men on at any one time, and police officers must guard the barracks and troops until after the election.

Police officers are also reacting to rumours, and also to his own intelligence of an opposition plan "weekend of confrontation". President Thieu yesterday appealed on radio and television for a quiet and peaceful pre-election week. The appeal was being rebroadcast every hour.

Students and veterans never went ahead with planned demonstrations. Firebombs were thrown yesterday in the street corner in Saigon which is a traditional place for Buddhist self-immolations, and about 40 or 50 veterans gathered roundabout near Tan Son Nhut Airport to tear down election posters. Earlier in the day they had burned old tyres in the streets.

Some of these affairs were impressively, in the number of demonstrators or of the impact on the Saigon people, who had with passive, uncoordinated faces. But apparently today's scatter of small demonstrations was enough for President Thieu. Forewarned of a "political seminar" of opposition leaders at the An Quang pagoda, his police and troops were in there and elsewhere.

# Grenade kills two Americans

Phnom Penh, September 26

American Embassy officials were killed and 10 wounded, three barges of diesel were blown up in a series of terrorist attacks here today.

American casualties were killed when two youths hand grenades at American Embassy officials playing all at a recreation ground less than 200 yards from the of the Ambassador, Mr. Swank. It was the 10th attack in nine months have been aimed at American officials.

Witnesses said the two youths up to the recreation ground on motor-cycles, drew grenades from inside their bags, and tossed them at the group of softball players. They planted two timed plastic bombs as they escaped. One exploded 45 minutes later, killing a Cambodian police vehicle. The second was found and blown up harmlessly by a Cambodian bomb disposal unit.

Three Cambodian civilians watching the softball game were reported to have been injured in the explosions, in addition to the Americans.

Two hours before the grenade incident three men dressed in Cambodian Army uniforms tossed a plastic bomb on to a barge carrying fuel on the other side of the city. The bomb tore a hole in one barge and burned out two others. Army officers at the scene said the barges were almost empty and only 2,500 gallons of diesel fuel were destroyed.

The incident occurred near the oil tank farms attacked by a Communist commando squad last Monday with a loss of about 40 per cent of Phnom Penh's civilian fuel and storage space.

# Lenin resurfaces—out puzzle remains

By our Shipping Correspondent

The mystery about the icebreaker Lenin, one of the Soviet merchant fleet, appears to have been solved.

Andronik Petrosyants, chairman of Russia's State Committee for atomic energy, closed at a recent conference in Geneva that the icebreaker's reactor had been replaced with a simpler and more efficient one. The Novosti agency reports that the ship is "busy with the 1971-72 season, and will come back much later than any other icebreaker."

The 16,000-ton vessel began its 1980 just beating the Arctic nuclear freighter service, and performing a more useful function. But she disappeared—as far as Western observers were concerned—although the Soviet shipping authorities had announced that she would be leading the icebreaking fleet in Arctic as usual that summer.

In the absence of any official information, this led to speculation. Theories ranged from a picture of her lying abandoned in the polar ice, her reactor running wild, to the more prosaic suggestion that a crane driver might have dropped something heavy through her deck—such as the reactor core container—while she was alongside for repairs.

The Russians have provided an explanation, but a slight element of mystery remains. Why was such a fundamental refit not announced in advance? Why did the reactor replacement programme take three or four years? Could it be that the Lenin did run into trouble, which the Russians do not care to admit, but which required a complete redesign of the propulsion system? A ship which spends her time deliberately ramming the solid polar ice is a rigorous test for any system, let alone a pioneering nuclear design.

Mr Petrosyants also said that work was well under way on a new atomic icebreaker, the Arktika. Plans for her construction were announced in 1964 when it was said she would come into service this year and be followed by a second vessel of the same class.

The Arktika, with a displacement of 25,000 tons, promises to be even more powerful than the Lenin, which can cope with ice 12 feet thick. Since the ice around the North Pole has an average thickness of about 11 feet she could probably steam straight there.

RICHARD SCOTT on the state of the US Army: the first of two articles

# How Vietnam brutalised the barracks

that "the American army is fighting its most threatening battle, a struggle for survival as an institution." They found that the principal causes of this disastrous state of affairs were widespread crime and violence in the barracks, drug abuse, and racial conflict, rebellion against officers and NCOs, and boredom. To varying degrees Vietnam is held responsible for all these.

The ills from which the US army is currently suffering are, of course, to some extent a reflection of what is happening throughout the country. But a widespread protection racket was flourishing. The price to

widely held to be substantially responsible. In the physically confined atmosphere of army life, racial conflict, drug abuse, and violence become accentuated. In some barracks visited by the two "Post" correspondents conditions for the young soldiers were found to be physically and mentally terrifying.

Few soldiers feel safe, either inside or outside their barracks," the correspondents wrote from a major US base in Germany. Not only were armed attacks between groups of whites and blacks frequent, but a widespread protection racket was flourishing. The price to

"stay healthy" was \$10 exacted every pay day. New recruits who had not developed the drug habit — and 78 per cent of them had before reaching Germany — were being coerced by pushers into doing so. The largest pushers were said to have made £60,000 during a three-year period of duty in Germany, and £200 a week was by no means uncommon.

Addicts could not satisfy their cravings on their army pay and they stole, at knife point if necessary, from their comrades, whom they then terrorised into keeping silent about their losses. Opium rather than heroin is the

drug most commonly used by the troops in Germany.

Racial tension was also found to be worse in the barracks in Germany. Extreme boredom was blamed as a principal cause, together with sordid conditions, barracks as providing living conditions worse than the local zoo. The two correspondents themselves say that American troops in Germany, in many cases, live worse than the Wehrmacht did at the time of its defeat in 1945.

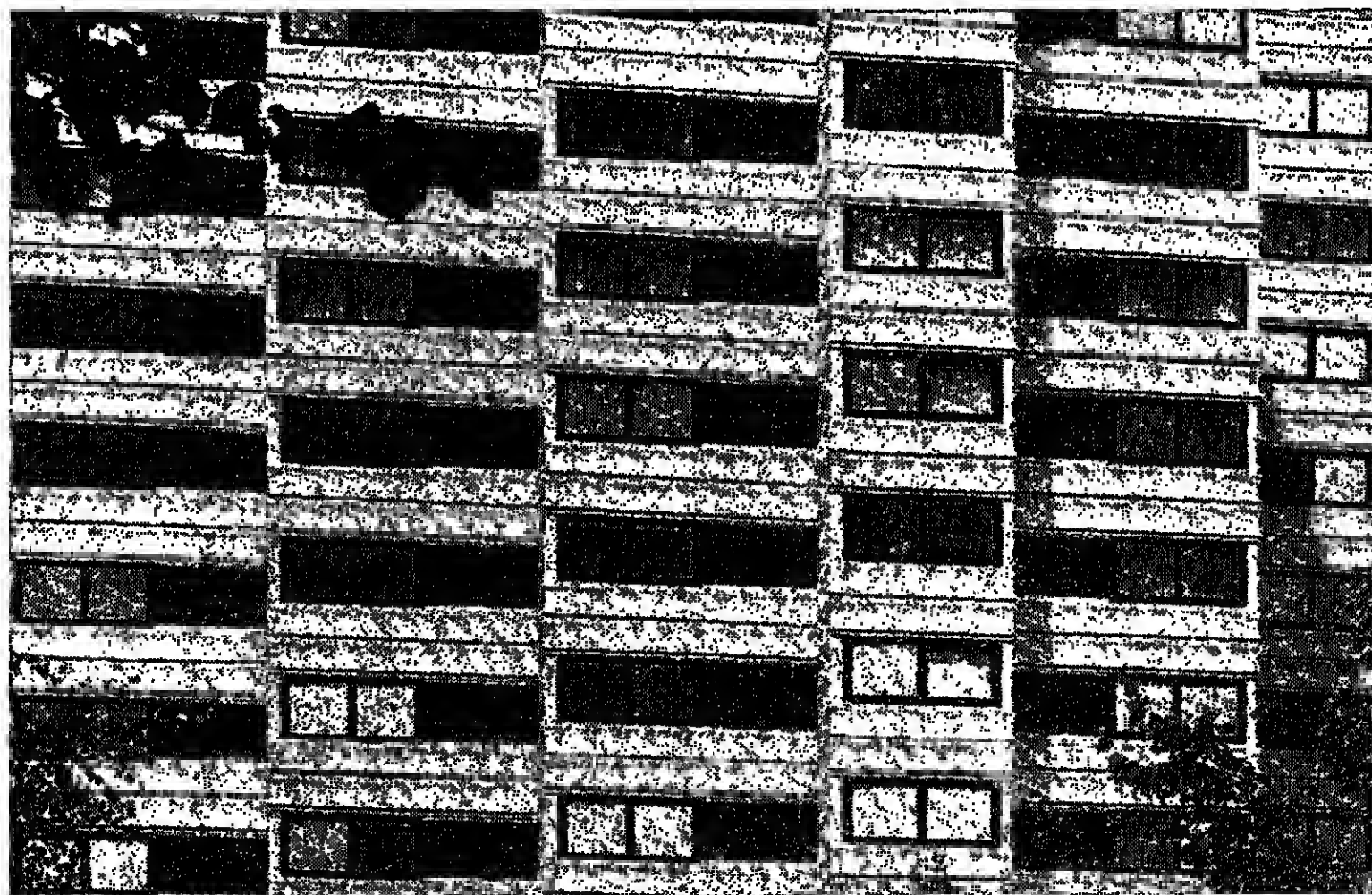
Although drugs are a very serious problem in Britain and many other countries the abuse is almost certainly more wide-

spread in the US. Nowhere is it more rampant than in the army. A high proportion of American troops have seen service in Vietnam and habits formed there, where the strength of the drug (normally heroin) is high and the price low, have been carried into barracks in the US. Germany, and wherever American soldiers serve overseas.

Drug abuse is regarded by the two correspondents as the outstanding single cause for the present demoralisation, lack of discipline, and high crime rate in today's American army. Tomorrow: Reviving morale



# Hoechst keeps thinking ahead



solution of specific problems. Interdisciplinary thinking, systems analysis and systems technique to bring success. To keep thinking ahead—to solve the problems of today and tomorrow—Hoechst employs more than 10,300 people in research and development with a research investment this year of more than £60 million.

## Hoechst in Britain

Hoechst UK Ltd is an independent company within the international Hoechst group. Its British staff know their country, its problems, its people; and they know where Hoechst products can inject into Britain's economy the experience gained by the parent company during more than a century in chemistry. In pharmaceuticals, for example, where Lasix—the modern diuretic—has revolutionised therapy. In the textile industry, where Trevira polyester fibre has brought an entirely new concept to fashion. And where membrane structures from Trevira high tenacity fabric have at long last rendered outdoor events independent of the weather. Or in dyestuffs where experiments are proceeding to make the grass look greener in football stadiums and other sports arenas. Whether your problems are in plastics or paint raw materials, in dyestuffs or pigments, in fibres or in pharmaceuticals, in agro-chemicals or films, Hoechst UK can help you promptly and efficiently.



# HOECHST

Hoechst UK Ltd  
Hoechst House, Salisbury Road  
Hounslow, Middlesex  
01-570 7712

# Hoechst research builds for the future

The world's population grows bigger every day. More babies are born. More people live longer. Standards of living are rising. This means more and better houses. More and better hospitals, schools, offices and buildings of every kind. And improved systems from which to build them.

Hoechst research has provided Hostalit Z, a high-impact PVC system for external cladding and window systems. They look attractive and do not require maintenance; they cannot break, chip, rust or corrode even in sub-zero temperatures or corrosive industrial and coastal atmospheres. Hoechst research has provided Mowilith, the material with a thousand uses, for paints, adhesives, cements. And it has provided Trevira high tenacity, the Hoechst polyester fabric which has added a new dimension to architecture and building construction.

## Ahead through systems thinking

Plastics for no-maintenance building systems in a busy, modern world, short of time and conscious of cost. Raw materials for paints to brighten and protect the modern home. Trevira high tenacity fabric to break through architectural frontiers—the result of Hoechst know-how and experience in many fields: in the development of a wide range of plastics; in the formulation of suitable pigments; in synthetic resins, fibres and, through its subsidiaries Friedrich Uhde GmbH, in constructional techniques. Systems thinking is the Hoechst strategy. Research, development and product experience in many areas are concentrated on the



...and the fact that the *Journal of Management Studies* is a leading journal in the field of management studies, it is a great pleasure to have this special issue.



## HOME NEWS

## Puzzle over estuary mining

By James Lewis

The BBC is being asked for a transcript of a television programme in which Sir Val Dunne, the chairman of Rio Tinto, said that his company would now go ahead with its plans to mine for gold in the Mawddach estuary of Pembrokeshire.

Sir Jack Longland had asked Sir Val in a discussion to put his case in writing, but Sir Val's chairman had merely replied that there were sufficient witnesses to his mark. "That is why I have asked for a transcript," Sir Jack said yesterday.

RTZ, however, has been asked to do so. It already has a transcript. What Sir Val said, after visiting the Mawddach for the first time since his childhood, was: "I doubt whether I'll be able to do anything in the Mawddach without causing disturbance. If we can't, we won't."

Of course, it is what he has said before. It was said on his behalf when his company applied for planning permission for the estuary. It is the remark that led many to conclude that RTZ was not seriously interested in the gold, but in the copper which lies in the hinterland.

Whatever RTZ's intentions, the summering controversy about the sanctity of national parks in general, and Snowdonia in particular, will come to a head at the end of next week in an open-air rally to protest about the industrial exploitation of the park.

The rally, at Capel Curig, is being organised by the Ramblers' Association.

## Murder inquiry

A woman aged 35 died in hospital after being found unconscious early yesterday in a flat in Chelsea, London.

Police said the woman appeared to have been assaulted, treating it as murder until results of a post-mortem examination are known.

She was found in a flat in Chelsea, London.

Police said the woman appeared to have been assaulted, treating it as murder until results of a post-mortem examination are known.

She was found in a flat in Chelsea, London.

Police said the woman appeared to have been assaulted, treating it as murder until results of a post-mortem examination are known.

She was found in a flat in Chelsea, London.

Police said the woman appeared to have been assaulted, treating it as murder until results of a post-mortem examination are known.

She was found in a flat in Chelsea, London.

Police said the woman appeared to have been assaulted, treating it as murder until results of a post-mortem examination are known.

She was found in a flat in Chelsea, London.

Police said the woman appeared to have been assaulted, treating it as murder until results of a post-mortem examination are known.

She was found in a flat in Chelsea, London.

Police said the woman appeared to have been assaulted, treating it as murder until results of a post-mortem examination are known.

She was found in a flat in Chelsea, London.

Police said the woman appeared to have been assaulted, treating it as murder until results of a post-mortem examination are known.

## Schools 'must allow parents greater say'

By our own Reporter

The present system of school managers—or governors, as they are in secondary schools—is "anti-qualified and an insult to the intelligence of those involved in it," according to a Bow Group pamphlet, "Parents in School," which is published today.

The author, Reginald Watts, served on local education authorities for eight years and believes that schools contain a vast reservoir of under-developed talent. It is made up of boys and girls, generally but not exclusively from the working class, who because of lack of encouragement at home never reach their full potential.

The Plowden Report showed that variations in parental attitudes were more important, as an influence on school performance, than family economic circumstances or conditions within the schools. To prevent this wastage, says the pamphlet, the school management structure must be changed so as to allow greater involvement by parents.

No one has to listen to the present managers, says Mr Watts. They have no executive function and "perform little useful work except to appear in flowered hats, or with flowers in their buttonholes, at speech days and sundry other social events." Their calibre suffers accordingly.

Every school, he argues, should be under the direct control of a school council, which would have statutory responsibilities for spending an agreed sum each year. It would appoint all staff, including the headmaster.

Just over half the members of the council would be from the L.E.A. but the rest would be from the parents' association (to be a compulsory part of every school) and from old pupils' associations. This arrangement, it is suggested, would place the school firmly in the community, while leaving executive authority with the headmaster.

A new Education Act should lay down the responsibilities of school councils, the members of which should be chosen for their ability rather than their political commitment, though Mr Watts concedes that this may well be a pious hope.

The pamphlet, "Parents in School," The Bow Group, price 20p.

The text of Mr Faulkner's reply includes:

There will be no question of "permanently excluding" from people prepared to make a genuine and positive contribution to that life. In the Cabinet itself, of course, we must have people whose genuine aim is — you put it — "to see our province a prosperous and peaceful region of the United Kingdom" and not to see it as something else which has been specifically rejected many times by the great majority of the electorate.

On interment, I respect the sincerity of your views, but think you are mistaken. It is not interment which has divided this community but continuing violence.

The third point you make is the need for political initiative. Here, if I may say so, I think you are less than fair to those who have been your colleagues. You know perfectly well that many of the specific matters you mention have indeed been the subject of detailed consideration within the Cabinet on the basis of proposals originating within the Government itself.

One point above all I wish to make in reply. Your letter strongly implies in a number of places that I have been, or am likely to be, held back from what I believe to be right for the country by the views of people outside the Government. On the contrary, I am not conscious of any matter in which I have acted, failed to act, or been delayed in acting, by any pressure of this sort.

For the future let it be clear beyond the shadow of a doubt, at this dangerous moment for our country, it is in the interests of Ulster which must and will override any party or other interest; and if others will view our future in the same spirit, not least by a willingness to come to the conference table, we can still move forward into happier and more productive times.

Yours sincerely, Brian Faulkner.

These are modest proposals for immediate implementation though, I fear, to some in government they would seem revolutionary. The main thing,

get. In addition, the interment controversy handicaps those who are presenting the Northern Ireland case against the campaign of violence.

These two issues together impede us from making progress on what I regard as a crucial third issue — political initiatives. I deplore the lack of Government urgency in this field. (I know of course that you are often hindered by lack of support from your own party and by the unwillingness of others to come to the conference table.) But political initiatives must be taken, and immediately.

As you know, I have already without success suggested some of the lines which might be pursued. Indeed, we are not short of plans — what we need now is action. I would suggest an approach on two fronts: (a) urgent action on a limited number of initiatives; and (b) an examination of our long-term requirements on government reform.

Proposals for the short-term initiative would include:

1. Immediate introduction of proportional representation with an enlarged Commons, for use at the next general election. And if the politicians cannot soon be brought to the conference table a general election may be necessary to break the deadlock.

2. An immediate reform of the Senate to make it more representative of the community. A strong nucleus of nominated members should be introduced to enable a strengthening of government to take place.

3. The creation of a Ministry of Reconstruction to deal with the social and economic aftermath of the present crisis. Several new Parliamentary Secretariats should also be created to take charge of key projects.

In this economic area of government the British Government must be expected to accept its responsibility. For far too long British have had to endure a high unemployment rate which would be politically unacceptable in Britain. Indeed, the disproportionate weight of unemployment which is shouldered by Northern Ireland has disastrous effects on community relations. Nor have our fellow-citizens in Britain yet grasped the full magnitude of the Northern Ireland crisis, nor the scale on which it must be tackled. Northern Ireland today is a disaster situation on a daunting scale.

These are modest proposals for immediate implementation though, I fear, to some in government they would seem revolutionary. The main thing,



The family takes over

For six days a week Mrs Elaine Power, aged 24, of Wincoburn, Swansea, looks after her six-month-old quads single-handed. On the seventh she rests and the baby-minding and feeding is taken over by her husband Jeffrey, his brothers Michael and Paul, and father Harry. Mrs Power, who had taken a fertility drug, says: "If I didn't get my day off I'd probably drop from exhaustion. Swansea Council tells us it can provide only a domestic help and housework is not the problem."

## Tory group attacks Heath

By our own Reporter

A report by the Thistle Group, the seastyled Scottish Conservative "ginger" and research group, published today, condemns the Government for its industrial relations policy.

The author of the "Black Paper" says that unemployment in Scotland has reached an emergency situation difficult to understand for London-based politicians.

The author, "A Loyal Conservative," says the present Government stands indicted by the people of Scotland for the

burden of unemployment under which they are now struggling. The increasing wastage of human ability and the increasing destruction of human dignity has become so desperate the writer says, that small crumbs of comfort are now taken when the rate of increase one month is less than that of the month before.

"The smack of firm government over industrial relations, the policy of euthanasia practised on 'lame duck' firms, the

refusal to give in to excessive wage demands by militant trade unions, appear to the public to be more important than the day-to-day misery of bone-dead, hardworking Scotsmen who have lost their jobs," the paper says.

"As means to an end they may well leave a mental scar of lost dignity, and a bitter and lasting memory of lost opportunities that no amount of ensuing prosperity will erase. They will certainly set the face of the people of Scotland against Conservatives for a long time to come."

## Wife tries to trace scientist

The wife of a British scientist will try to trace her husband today through the Foreign Office's cultural department. She has not heard from him for 10 days.

Dr David Blow, an X-ray crystallographer at the Medical Research Council's molecular biology centre at Cambridge, is on a three-week tour of laboratories at the invitation of the Russians.

The last time his wife, Marie, heard from him was on September 17, four days after his arrival in Moscow.

"He was in Moscow for the first few days of the visit," Mrs Blow said, "but he did not know his itinerary after that. In normal circumstances he would write home to his family." She could think of "no logical reason" for his silence.

On Friday, she sent a telegram to Professor B. Vainshtein of the Moscow Institute of Crystallography, asking him to get in touch with her husband.

Mrs Blow has been advised by the Foreign Office that her husband's apparent disappearance is unlikely to be connected with the recent controversy over the expulsion of Russian diplomats because his visit is a friendly one.

## Does your building society pay you interest monthly?

## Provincial Building Society will.

Provincial Building Society pioneered *Monthly Income Shares* to help people who need a regular income from their capital. Like retired people who no longer get a monthly salary cheque. Or people who have monthly commitments such as insurance premiums, or mortgage repayments. Or anyone who wants more than the twice yearly pay-outs of most building societies.

**You still get 5%**  
The surprising thing about these *Monthly Income Shares* is you still get the same high rate of interest — 5 per cent per annum with income tax paid by the society, equal to over 8½% if you pay income tax. That's the same rate as most building society investments paying interest only once or twice a year! So the extra convenience of Provincial *Monthly Income Shares* is totally free.

**Complete safety**  
When you invest in Provincial Building Society, you are getting the backing of one of Britain's largest building societies. It has assets of £350 million, and — your guarantee of security — high reserves in relation to assets. All of which means your money is completely safe.

You can invest from £1,000 to £10,000 in multiples of £100. And, to make the whole plan even more attractive, you can withdraw your money at only one month's notice.

## How do Monthly Income Shares work?

Capital sum invested	Actual Monthly Income (income tax paid)	Equivalent gross monthly income for income tax payers	Equivalent gross annual income for income tax payers
£1,000	£4-17	£6-81	£81
£2,000	£8-34	£13-62	£163
£3,000	£12-50	£20-41	£244
£5,000	£20-84	£34-02	£408
£10,000	£41-67	£68-03	£816
Husband & wife (Joint Account)	£20,000 £83-34	£136-07	£1,632

It couldn't be easier. Just fill in the top part of the coupon, attach a cheque for the amount you wish to invest, and send both to Provincial. After one complete calendar month, your first monthly income cheque will be paid straight into your bank and from then on, on the first day of every month.

If you require more information before deciding, tick off the appropriate box in the bottom part of the coupon. Or check

the Yellow Pages to see which of Provincial's 90 offices is nearest you. Then call and discuss your particular interests in the strictest confidence.

If you normally take professional advice before making investment decisions, then do take this advertisement with you. Many professional advisers are already recommending *Monthly Income Shares*.

## Other Investment Plans

Of course, not everyone needs monthly income. Provincial Building Society's whole approach is to develop different investments to suit particular needs. They also introduced *High Yield Shares linked to S.A.Y.E.* These give the large investor, who does not need regular interest, all the high yield and tax advantages of S.A.Y.E. And from Sept. 1st you can invest *twice as much as before!* So £4,800, for example, invested in *High Yield Shares linked to S.A.Y.E.* now, would become £7,070 in just 7 years. Provincial Building Society also operate other S.A.Y.E. plans. In fact, you will find they offer one of the most advanced, comprehensive range of investment plans available. We will be glad to send you full information about them.

## PROVINCIAL BUILDING SOCIETY

To: Provincial Building Society, Provincial House, Bradford BD1 1NL

## PROVINCIAL MONTHLY INCOME SHARES

I wish to open a Provincial *Monthly Income Shares* account, and I enclose a cheque for £..... Minimum investment £1,000. Maximum investment £10,000 (or £20,000 for husband and wife), in units of £100.

Bank address to which monthly income is to be sent:.....

a/c No:.....

Full details please, without obligation, on the following investments:

☐ Provincial Monthly Income Shares ☐ Provincial Lump-sum S.A.Y.E. plans

☐ Provincial S.A.Y.E. for regular savings ☐ Other Provincial Savings Plans

NAME (Mr/Ms/Miss).....

(Please print clearly)

ADDRESS.....

GA/M1/03 A Member of the Building Societies Association



## Probe after Ernie fraud

By our own Reporter

A security review is under way at the premium bonds headquarters, Lytham St Anne's, after the loss of £118,000 through forged bonds.

The fraud occurred last month but has been kept secret by the Department of National Savings to allow time to close some of the loopholes.

A gang used forged bonds and forged warrants purporting to come from Lytham to cash £1,000 worth of bonds at 118 post offices in the London area.

The intricate fraud required filling in and submitting repayment forms at post offices some days before cashing the forged bonds. These forms were processed and returned to the post offices. Forged advice notes authorising payment purporting to come from Lytham were also forwarded to the post offices.

Gang members then had to return to the post offices with their forged bonds and forged warrants, and produce identification—usually driving licences also forged—to obtain the cash.

The Post Office said: "It is obvious that the methods used imply a detailed knowledge of the procedures. However the Department of National Savings said: 'As of now we have no knowledge of anybody operating inside headquarters at Lytham.'

Mr Peter White, controller of the bonds and stock office at Lytham, said several new checks had been introduced. The forgeries were 'extraordinarily good' but said the forged warrants should have had a watermark. Counter clerks at post offices have been reminded to examine the watermark.

## Wrangle over powers of Registrar

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

The new Registrar of Trade Unions takes office on Friday and will at once have to deal with an involved legal dispute about his powers.

It has blown up because the General Council of the TUC has instructed all unions to write to him at once asking to be removed "immediately" from the provisional register which will be established until the final register is completed next year. Although the Industrial Relations Act allows unions to decide for themselves whether to register, the Registrar is still likely to tell some of the biggest unions that he cannot accept their decision.

Legal opinion at Congress House is that a number of unions have "rules with clear commitments to register." The only way round these commitments is to call emergency rules revision conferences, and see whether they will agree to a change of rule.

But the General Council's instruction makes no allowance for the problems of these organisations which include, according to the TUC, the Transport and General Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, and the Association of Scientific, Technical, and Managerial Staffs.

If the general secretaries of the unions agree to the Registrar on Friday that they wish to be struck off his lists, they will be in violation of their own rules and subject to any individual action brought by a water-mark. Counter clerks at post offices have been reminded to examine the watermark.

But the immediate issue is how the Registrar will react to



Shore duty... and a ship leaves Greenwich where the Navy Equipment Exhibition ended on Saturday at the Royal Naval College

## 'Worried' MP on EEC tour

Mr Geoffrey Rhodes, Labour MP for Newcastle-upon-Tyne East, is to visit some of Europe's poorer areas to see Common Market regional policies in action. He said yesterday: "I am deeply worried about the future of Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and Northern England after our entry into the EEC, and I want to satisfy my mind on many outstanding points of doubt."

Four MPs and a Labour peer are to visit Barbados and the Bahamas next month at the invitation of branches of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association there. They are Miss Betty Harvie Anderson (C, Renfrew East), Mr Robert Crofton Brown (Lab, Newcastle-upon-Tyne West), Wing Commander Sir Eric Bullus (C, Wemshley North), Mr John Hay (C, Renfrew East), and Lord Kennet.

## Judges work overtime to clear appeals backlog

By our own Reporter

Three Appeal Courts will sit between now and Christmas in an attempt to clear the backlog of 2,000 appeals and applications for leave to appeal in criminal cases.

Two courts of three judges will sit continuously from Friday, when the new legal year starts, until Christmas. The third will sit for half that period.

During the Long Vacation, appeal judges have sat on six days and dealt with 70 cases. In the past year, 6,000 cases have been disposed of.

Most of the outstanding cases are applications for leave to appeal from unrepresented applicants. Procedure has been speeded up by a reduced

reliance on full transcripts of the trial, which sometimes take up to five months to produce. All papers and documents in the trial are readily available from the trial court.

Some appeals or applications have taken five and a half months to reach appeal, but where applicants are serving short sentences the cases can be brought forward by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals who assesses priorities.

While legal advisers can help their clients by giving compelling reasons for an early hearing, they can also help the Appeal Court by persuading them to drop hopeless appeals. Two years ago, Lord Parker, then Lord Chief Justice, said it was not well enough known that a solicitor acting on legal aid now has a duty, if asked to advise a prisoner, to advise him on prospects on appeal. Such early advice could drastically cut the appeal applications.

## Race board critic resigns

By our own Reporter

A Race Relations Board officer, Mr Tim Hetherington, has resigned after being criticised for writing an article saying the board was out of touch with coloured workers. The article, to be published with three others on the board's work in "Race Today", the magazine of the Institute of Race Relations, claims that in 1970-1, only 38 of 580 employment complaints were upheld, and that in about half the cases where discrimination was found the board was not effective in gaining compliance with the law.

Mr Hetherington said in a radio interview yesterday: "In most of the cases they do little more than ask for a piece of paper saying they won't do it again." There was no follow-up and attempt to see if practices had changed.

He also complained that no chairman of conciliation committees were black, that the board had failed to show adequate concern for people who complained, that complaints were often subject to interminable delays, and that there was little financial compensation paid.

The board's chief officer, Mr John Lytle, said yesterday that he had not seen Mr Hetherington's article or his figures. But he added that Mr Hetherington to produce cases at this weekend's annual conference. "All we have got is a note that this happened so many times. He has not given us the information to validate what he is saying."

The purpose of the conference at Wadham College, Oxford, had been to examine the board's operation and Mr Lytle added: "I find it odd that at precisely the moment when we have undertaken a critical examination of our own effectiveness, he should choose to publish this article."

## Caxton at book fair

One of the world's rarest books will be on sale today—with a £37,000 price tag. It is among 20,000 books, with a total value of £1 million, at the International Antiquarian Book Fair in London.

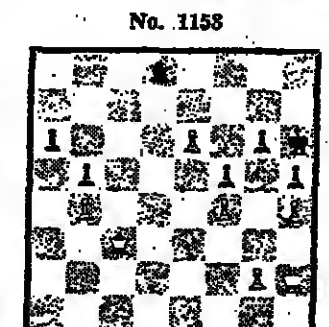
The book is a copy of Chaucer's translation of Boethius's "De Consolatione Philosophiae", printed by Caxton. It is being exhibited by a Guildford bookseller. Other books include a second folio Shakespeare £2,500. It is the first time the fair has been held in Britain.

## Fans in court

Seventeen football supporters will face magistrates at Wychampton today after a fight outside the Town Hall on Saturday. The fight followed the Wolves versus Nottingham Forest match.

## Chess Impact of a novelty

By LEONARD BARDEN



White to move and win. This week's position is a test of your ending precision, for in the actual game White (a Russian master) missed the best line and allowed Black to force a draw.

Solution No. 1157: Since White has easy mates by Q-B2 or Q-N4 against Black king's move, the problem boils down to finding a counter to... P-R4. Hence the surprise... Q-N7 and R 2. Q-B2 mate or 2... N elsewhere 2 Q-N7 3 Q-N7 4 Q-N7 5 Q-N7 6 Q-N7 7 Q-N7 8 Q-N7 9 Q-N7 10 Q-N7 11 Q-N7 12 Q-N7 13 Q-N7 14 Q-N7 15 Q-N7 16 Q-N7 17 Q-N7 18 Q-N7 19 Q-N7 20 Q-N7 21 Q-N7 22 Q-N7 23 Q-N7 24 Q-N7 25 Q-N7 26 Q-N7 27 Q-N7 28 Q-N7 29 Q-N7 30 Q-N7 31 Q-N7 32 Q-N7 33 Q-N7 34 Q-N7 35 Q-N7 36 Q-N7 37 Q-N7 38 Q-N7 39 Q-N7 40 Q-N7 41 Q-N7 42 Q-N7 43 Q-N7 44 Q-N7 45 Q-N7 46 Q-N7 47 Q-N7 48 Q-N7 49 Q-N7 50 Q-N7 51 Q-N7 52 Q-N7 53 Q-N7 54 Q-N7 55 Q-N7 56 Q-N7 57 Q-N7 58 Q-N7 59 Q-N7 60 Q-N7 61 Q-N7 62 Q-N7 63 Q-N7 64 Q-N7 65 Q-N7 66 Q-N7 67 Q-N7 68 Q-N7 69 Q-N7 70 Q-N7 71 Q-N7 72 Q-N7 73 Q-N7 74 Q-N7 75 Q-N7 76 Q-N7 77 Q-N7 78 Q-N7 79 Q-N7 80 Q-N7 81 Q-N7 82 Q-N7 83 Q-N7 84 Q-N7 85 Q-N7 86 Q-N7 87 Q-N7 88 Q-N7 89 Q-N7 90 Q-N7 91 Q-N7 92 Q-N7 93 Q-N7 94 Q-N7 95 Q-N7 96 Q-N7 97 Q-N7 98 Q-N7 99 Q-N7 100 Q-N7 101 Q-N7 102 Q-N7 103 Q-N7 104 Q-N7 105 Q-N7 106 Q-N7 107 Q-N7 108 Q-N7 109 Q-N7 110 Q-N7 111 Q-N7 112 Q-N7 113 Q-N7 114 Q-N7 115 Q-N7 116 Q-N7 117 Q-N7 118 Q-N7 119 Q-N7 120 Q-N7 121 Q-N7 122 Q-N7 123 Q-N7 124 Q-N7 125 Q-N7 126 Q-N7 127 Q-N7 128 Q-N7 129 Q-N7 130 Q-N7 131 Q-N7 132 Q-N7 133 Q-N7 134 Q-N7 135 Q-N7 136 Q-N7 137 Q-N7 138 Q-N7 139 Q-N7 140 Q-N7 141 Q-N7 142 Q-N7 143 Q-N7 144 Q-N7 145 Q-N7 146 Q-N7 147 Q-N7 148 Q-N7 149 Q-N7 150 Q-N7 151 Q-N7 152 Q-N7 153 Q-N7 154 Q-N7 155 Q-N7 156 Q-N7 157 Q-N7 158 Q-N7 159 Q-N7 160 Q-N7 161 Q-N7 162 Q-N7 163 Q-N7 164 Q-N7 165 Q-N7 166 Q-N7 167 Q-N7 168 Q-N7 169 Q-N7 170 Q-N7 171 Q-N7 172 Q-N7 173 Q-N7 174 Q-N7 175 Q-N7 176 Q-N7 177 Q-N7 178 Q-N7 179 Q-N7 180 Q-N7 181 Q-N7 182 Q-N7 183 Q-N7 184 Q-N7 185 Q-N7 186 Q-N7 187 Q-N7 188 Q-N7 189 Q-N7 190 Q-N7 191 Q-N7 192 Q-N7 193 Q-N7 194 Q-N7 195 Q-N7 196 Q-N7 197 Q-N7 198 Q-N7 199 Q-N7 200 Q-N7 201 Q-N7 202 Q-N7 203 Q-N7 204 Q-N7 205 Q-N7 206 Q-N7 207 Q-N7 208 Q-N7 209 Q-N7 210 Q-N7 211 Q-N7 212 Q-N7 213 Q-N7 214 Q-N7 215 Q-N7 216 Q-N7 217 Q-N7 218 Q-N7 219 Q-N7 220 Q-N7 221 Q-N7 222 Q-N7 223 Q-N7 224 Q-N7 225 Q-N7 226 Q-N7 227 Q-N7 228 Q-N7 229 Q-N7 230 Q-N7 231 Q-N7 232 Q-N7 233 Q-N7 234 Q-N7 235 Q-N7 236 Q-N7 237 Q-N7 238 Q-N7 239 Q-N7 240 Q-N7 241 Q-N7 242 Q-N7 243 Q-N7 244 Q-N7 245 Q-N7 246 Q-N7 247 Q-N7 248 Q-N7 249 Q-N7 250 Q-N7 251 Q-N7 252 Q-N7 253 Q-N7 254 Q-N7 255 Q-N7 256 Q-N7 257 Q-N7 258 Q-N7 259 Q-N7 260 Q-N7 261 Q-N7 262 Q-N7 263 Q-N7 264 Q-N7 265 Q-N7 266 Q-N7 267 Q-N7 268 Q-N7 269 Q-N7 270 Q-N7 271 Q-N7 272 Q-N7 273 Q-N7 274 Q-N7 275 Q-N7 276 Q-N7 277 Q-N7 278 Q-N7 279 Q-N7 280 Q-N7 281 Q-N7 282 Q-N7 283 Q-N7 284 Q-N7 285 Q-N7 286 Q-N7 287 Q-N7 288 Q-N7 289 Q-N7 290 Q-N7 291 Q-N7 292 Q-N7 293 Q-N7 294 Q-N7 295 Q-N7 296 Q-N7 297 Q-N7 298 Q-N7 299 Q-N7 300 Q-N7 301 Q-N7 302 Q-N7 303 Q-N7 304 Q-N7 305 Q-N7 306 Q-N7 307 Q-N7 308 Q-N7 309 Q-N7 310 Q-N7 311 Q-N7 312 Q-N7 313 Q-N7 314 Q-N7 315 Q-N7 316 Q-N7 317 Q-N7 318 Q-N7 319 Q-N7 320 Q-N7 321 Q-N7 322 Q-N7 323 Q-N7 324 Q-N7 325 Q-N7 326 Q-N7 327 Q-N7 328 Q-N7 329 Q-N7 330 Q-N7 331 Q-N7 332 Q-N7 333 Q-N7 334 Q-N7 335 Q-N7 336 Q-N7 337 Q-N7 338 Q-N7 339 Q-N7 340 Q-N7 341 Q-N7 342 Q-N7 343 Q-N7 344 Q-N7 345 Q-N7 346 Q-N7 347 Q-N7 348 Q-N7 349 Q-N7 350 Q-N7 351 Q-N7 352 Q-N7 353 Q-N7 354 Q-N7 355 Q-N7 356 Q-N7 357 Q-N7 358 Q-N7 359 Q-N7 360 Q-N7 361 Q-N7 362 Q-N7 363 Q-N7 364 Q-N7 365 Q-N7 366 Q-N7 367 Q-N7 368 Q-N7 369 Q-N7 370 Q-N7 371 Q-N7 372 Q-N7 373 Q-N7 374 Q-N7 375 Q-N7 376 Q-N7 377 Q-N7 378 Q-N7 379 Q-N7 380 Q-N7 381 Q-N7 382 Q-N7 383 Q-N7 384 Q-N7 385 Q-N7 386 Q-N7 387 Q-N7 388 Q-N7 389 Q-N7 390 Q-N7 391 Q-N7 392 Q-N7 393 Q-N7 394 Q-N7 395 Q-N7 396 Q-N7 397 Q-N7 398 Q-N7 399 Q-N7 400 Q-N7 401 Q-N7 402 Q-N7 403 Q-N7 404 Q-N7 405 Q-N7 406 Q-N7 407 Q-N7 408 Q-N7 409 Q-N7 410 Q-N7 411 Q-N7 412 Q-N7 413 Q-N7 414 Q-N7 415 Q-N7 416 Q-N7 417 Q-N7 418 Q-N7 419 Q-N7 420 Q-N7 421 Q-N7 422 Q-N7 423 Q-N7 424 Q-N7 425 Q-N7 426 Q-N7 427 Q-N7 428 Q-N7 429 Q-N7 430 Q-N7 431 Q-N7 432 Q-N7 433 Q-N7 434 Q-N7 435 Q-N7 436 Q-N7 437 Q-N7 438 Q-N7 439 Q-N7 440 Q-N7 441 Q-N7 442 Q-N7 443 Q-N7 444 Q-N7 445 Q-N7 446 Q-N7 447 Q-N7 448 Q-N7 449 Q-N7 450 Q-N7 451 Q-N7 452 Q-N7 453 Q-N7 454 Q-N7 455 Q-N7 456 Q-N7 457 Q-N7 458 Q-N7 459 Q-N7 460 Q-N7 461 Q-N7 462 Q-N7 463 Q-N7 464 Q-N7 465 Q-N7 466 Q-N7 467 Q-N7 468 Q-N7 469 Q-N7 470 Q-N7 471 Q-N7 472 Q-N7 473 Q-N7 474 Q-N7 475 Q-N7 476 Q-N7 477 Q-N7 478 Q-N7 479 Q-N7 480 Q-N7 481 Q-N7 482 Q-N7 483 Q-N7 484 Q-N7 485 Q-N7 486 Q-N7 487 Q-N7 488 Q-N7 489 Q-N7 490 Q-N7 491 Q-N7 492 Q-N7 493 Q-N7 494 Q-N7 495 Q-N7 496 Q-N7 497 Q-N7 498 Q-N7 499 Q-N7 500 Q-N7 501 Q-N7 502 Q-N7 503 Q-N7 504 Q-N7 505 Q-N7 506 Q-N7 507 Q-N7 508 Q-N7 509 Q-N7 510 Q-N7 511 Q-N7 512 Q-N7 513 Q-N7 514 Q-N7 515 Q-N7 516 Q-N7 517 Q-N7 518 Q-N7 519 Q-N7 520 Q-N7 521 Q-N7 522 Q-N7 523 Q-N7 524 Q-N7 525 Q-N7 526 Q-N7 527 Q-N7 528 Q-N7 529 Q-N7 530 Q-N7 531 Q-N7 532 Q-N7 533 Q-N7 534 Q-N7 535 Q-N7 536 Q-N7 537 Q-N7 538 Q-N7 539 Q-N7 540 Q-N7 541 Q-N7 542 Q-N7 543 Q-N7 544 Q-N7 545 Q-N7 546 Q-N7 547 Q-N7 548 Q-N7 549 Q-N7 550 Q-N7 551 Q-N7 552 Q-N7 553 Q-N7 554 Q-N7 555 Q-N7 556 Q-N7 557 Q-N7 558 Q-N7 559 Q-N7 560 Q-N7 561 Q-N7 562 Q-N7 563 Q-N7 564 Q-N7 565 Q-N7 566 Q-N7 567 Q-N7 568 Q-N7 569 Q-N7 570 Q-N7 571 Q-N7 572 Q-N7 573 Q-N7 574 Q-N7 575 Q-N7 576 Q-N7 577 Q-N7 578 Q-N7 579 Q-N7 580 Q-N7 581 Q-N7 582 Q-N7 583 Q-N7 584 Q-N7 585 Q-N7 586 Q-N7 587 Q-N7 588 Q-N7 589 Q-N7 590 Q-N7 591 Q-N7 592 Q-N7 593 Q-N7 594 Q-N7 595 Q-N7 596 Q-N7 597 Q-N7 598 Q-N7 599 Q-N7 600 Q-N7 601 Q-N7 602 Q-N7 603 Q-N7 604 Q-N7 605 Q-N7 606 Q-N7 607 Q-N7 608 Q-N7 609 Q-N7 610 Q-N7 611 Q-N7 612 Q-N7 613 Q-N7 614 Q-N7 615 Q-N7 616 Q-N7 617 Q-N7 618 Q-N7 619 Q-N7 620 Q-N7 621 Q-N7 622 Q-N7 623 Q-N7 624 Q-N7 625 Q-N7 626 Q-N7 627 Q-N7 628 Q-N7 629 Q-N7 630 Q-N7 631 Q-N7 632 Q-N7 633 Q-N7 634 Q-N7 635 Q-N7 636 Q-N7 637 Q-N7 638 Q-N7 639 Q-N7 640 Q-N7 641 Q-N7 642 Q-N7 643 Q-N7 644 Q-N7 645 Q-N7 646 Q-N7 647 Q-N7 648 Q-N7 649 Q-N7 650 Q-N7 651 Q-N7 652 Q-N7 653 Q-N7 654 Q-N7 655 Q-N7 656 Q-N7 657 Q-N7 658 Q-N7 659 Q-N7 660 Q-N7 661 Q-N7 662 Q-N7 663 Q-N7 664 Q-N7 665 Q-N7 666 Q-N7 667 Q-N7 668 Q-N7 669 Q-N7 670 Q-N7 671 Q-N7 672 Q-N7 673 Q-N7 674 Q-N7 675 Q-N7 676 Q-N7 677 Q-N7 678 Q-N7 679 Q-N7 680 Q-N7 681 Q-N7 682 Q-N7 683 Q-N7 684 Q-N7 685 Q-N7 686 Q-N7 687 Q-N7 688 Q-N7 689 Q-N7 690 Q-N7 691 Q-N7 692 Q-N7 693 Q-N7 694 Q-N7 695 Q-N7 696 Q-N7 697 Q-N7 698 Q-N7 699 Q-N7 700 Q-N7 701 Q-N7 702 Q-N7 703 Q-N7 704 Q-N7 705 Q-N7 706 Q-N7 707 Q-N7 708 Q-N7 709 Q-N7 710 Q-N7 711 Q-N7 712 Q-N7 713 Q-N7 714 Q-N7 715 Q-N7 716 Q-N7 717 Q-N7 718 Q-N7 719 Q-N7 720 Q-N7 721 Q-N7 722 Q-N7 723 Q-N7 724 Q-N7 725 Q-N7 726 Q-N7 727 Q-N7 728 Q-N7 729 Q-N7 730 Q-N7 731 Q-N7 732 Q-N7 733 Q-N7 734 Q-N7 735 Q-N7 736 Q-N7 737 Q-N7 738 Q-N7 739 Q-N7 740 Q-N7 741 Q-N7 742 Q-N7 743 Q-N7 744 Q-N7 745 Q-N7 746 Q-N7 747 Q-N7 748 Q-N7 749 Q-N7 750 Q-N7 751 Q-N7 752 Q-N7 753 Q-N7 754 Q-N7 755 Q-N7 756 Q-N7 757 Q-N7 758 Q-N7 759 Q-N7 760 Q-N7 761 Q-N7 762 Q-N7 763 Q-N7 764 Q-N7 765 Q-N7 766 Q-N7 767 Q-N7 768 Q-N7 769 Q-N7 770 Q-N7 771 Q-N7 772 Q-N7 773 Q-N7 774 Q-N7 775 Q-N7 776 Q-N7 777 Q-N7 778 Q-N7 779 Q-N7 780 Q-N7 781 Q-N7 782 Q-N7 783 Q-N7 784 Q-N7 785 Q-N7 786 Q-N7 787 Q-N7 788 Q-N7 789 Q-N7 790 Q-N7 791 Q-N7 792 Q-N7 793 Q-N7 794 Q-N7 795 Q-N7 796 Q-N7 797 Q-N7 798 Q-N7 799 Q-N7 800 Q-N7 801 Q-N7 802 Q-N7 803 Q-N7 804 Q-N7 805 Q-N7 806 Q-N7 807 Q-N7 808 Q-N7 809 Q-N7 810 Q-N7 811 Q-N7 812 Q-N7 813 Q-N7 814 Q-N7 815 Q-N7 816 Q-N7 817 Q-N7 818 Q-N7 819 Q-N7 820 Q-N7 821 Q-N7 822 Q-N7 823 Q-N7 824 Q-N7 825 Q-N7 826 Q-N7 827 Q-N7 828 Q-N7 829 Q-N7 830 Q-N7 831 Q-N7 832 Q-N7 833 Q-N7 834 Q-N7 835 Q-N7 836 Q-N7 837 Q-N7 838 Q-N7 839 Q-N7 840 Q-N7 841 Q-N7 842 Q-N7 843 Q-N7 844 Q-N7 845 Q-N7 846 Q-N7 847 Q-N7 848 Q-N7 849 Q-N7 850 Q-N7 851 Q-N7 852 Q-N7 853 Q-N7 854 Q-N7 855 Q-N7 856 Q-N7 857 Q-N7 858 Q-N7 859 Q-N7 860 Q-N7 861 Q-N7 862 Q-N7 863 Q-N7 864 Q-N7 865 Q-N7 866 Q-N7 867 Q-N7 868 Q-N7 869 Q-N7 870 Q-N7 871 Q-N7 872 Q-N7 873 Q-N7 874 Q-N7 875 Q-N7 876 Q-N7 877 Q-N7 878 Q-N7 879 Q-N7 880 Q-N7 881 Q-N7 882 Q-N7 883 Q-N7 884 Q-N7 885 Q-N7 886 Q-N7 887 Q-N7 888 Q-N7 889 Q-N7 890 Q-N7 891 Q-N7 892 Q-N7 893 Q-N7 894 Q-N7 895 Q-N7 896 Q-N7 897 Q-N7 898 Q-N7 899 Q-N7 900 Q-N7 901 Q-N7 902 Q-N7 903 Q-N7 904 Q-N7 905 Q-N7 906 Q-N7 907 Q-N7 908 Q-N7 909 Q-N7 910 Q-N7 911 Q-N7 912 Q-N7 913 Q-N7 914 Q-N7 915 Q-N7 916 Q-N7 917 Q-N7 918 Q-N7 919 Q-N7 920 Q-N7 921 Q-N7 922 Q-N7 923 Q-N7 924 Q-N7 925 Q-N7 926 Q-N7 927 Q-N7 928 Q-N7 929 Q-N7 930 Q-N7 931 Q-N7 932 Q-N7 933 Q-N7 934 Q-N7 935 Q-N7 936 Q-N7 937 Q-N7 938 Q-N7 939 Q-N7 940 Q-N7 941 Q-N7 942 Q-N7 943 Q-N7 944 Q-N7 945 Q-N7 946 Q-N7 947 Q-N7 948 Q-N7 949 Q-N7 950 Q-N7 951 Q-N7 952 Q-N7 953 Q-N7 954 Q-N7 955 Q-N7 956 Q-N7 957 Q-N7 958 Q-N7 959 Q-N7 960 Q-N7 961 Q-N7 962 Q-N7 963 Q-N7 964 Q-N7 965 Q-N7 966 Q-N7 967 Q-N7 968 Q-N7 969 Q-N7 970 Q-N7 971 Q-N7 972 Q-N7 973 Q-N7 974 Q-N7 975 Q-N7 976 Q-N7 977 Q-N7 978 Q-N7 979 Q-N7 980 Q-N7 981 Q-N7 982 Q-N7 983 Q-N7 984 Q-N7 985 Q-N7 986 Q-N7 987 Q-N7 988 Q-N7 989 Q-N7 990 Q-N7 991 Q-N7 992 Q-N7 993 Q-N7 994 Q-N7 995 Q-N7 996 Q-N7 997 Q-N7 998 Q-N7 999 Q-N7 1000 Q-N7 1001 Q-N7 1002 Q-N7 1003 Q-N7 1004 Q-N7 1005 Q-N7 1006 Q-N7 1007 Q-N7 1008 Q-N7 1009 Q-N7 1010 Q-N7 1011 Q-N7 1012 Q-N7 1013 Q-N7 1014 Q-N7 1015 Q-N7 1016 Q-N7 1017 Q-N7 1018 Q-N7 1019 Q-N7 1020 Q-N7 1021 Q-N7 1022 Q-N7 1023 Q-N7 1024 Q-N7 1025 Q-N7 1026 Q-N7 1027 Q-N7 1028 Q-N7 1029 Q-N7 1030 Q-N7 1031 Q-N7 1032 Q-N7 1033 Q-N7 1034 Q-N7 1035 Q-N7 1036 Q-N7 1037 Q-N7 1038 Q-N7 1039 Q-N7 1040 Q-N7 1041 Q-N7 1042 Q-N7 1043 Q-N7 1044 Q-N7 1045 Q-N7 1046 Q-N7 1047 Q-N7 1048 Q-N7 1049 Q-N7 1050 Q-N7 1051 Q-N7 1052 Q-N7 1053 Q-N7 1054 Q-N7 1055 Q-N7 1056 Q-N7 1057 Q-N7 1058 Q-N7 1059 Q-N7 1060 Q-N7 1061 Q-N7 1062 Q-N7 1063 Q-N7 1064 Q-N7 1065 Q-N7 1066 Q-N7 1067 Q-N7 1068 Q-N7 1069 Q-N7 1070 Q-N7 1071 Q-N7 1072 Q-N7 1073 Q-N7 1074 Q-N7 1075 Q-N7 1076 Q-N7 1077 Q-N7 1078 Q-N7 1079 Q-N7 1080 Q-N7 1081 Q-N7 1082 Q-N7 1083 Q-N7 1084 Q-N7 1085 Q-N7 1086 Q-N7 1087 Q-N7 1088 Q-N7 1089 Q-N7 1090 Q-N7 1091 Q-N7 1092 Q-N7 1093 Q-N7 1094 Q-N7 1095 Q-N7 1096 Q-N7 1097 Q-N7 1098 Q-N7 1099 Q-N7 1100 Q-N7 1101 Q-N7 1102 Q-N7 1103 Q-N7 1104 Q-N7 1105 Q-N7 1106 Q-N7 1107 Q-N7 1108 Q-N7 1109 Q-N7 1110 Q-N7 1111 Q-N7 1112 Q-N7 1113 Q-N7 1114 Q-N7 1115 Q-N7 1116 Q-N7 1117 Q-N7 1118 Q-N7 1119 Q-N7 1120 Q-N7 1121 Q-N7 1122 Q-N7 1123 Q-N7 1124 Q-N7 1125 Q-N7 1126 Q-N7 1127 Q-N7 1128 Q-N7 1129 Q-N7 1130 Q-N7 1131 Q-N7 1132 Q-N7 1133 Q-N7 1134 Q-N7 1135 Q-N7 1136 Q-N7 1137 Q-N7 1138 Q-N7 1139 Q-N7 1140 Q-N7 1141 Q-N7 1142 Q-N7 1143 Q-N7 1144 Q-N7 1145 Q-N7 1146 Q-N7 1147 Q-N7 1148 Q-N7 1149 Q-N7 1150 Q-N7 1151 Q-N7 1152 Q-N7 1153 Q-N7 1154 Q-N7 1155 Q-N7 1156 Q-N7 1157 Q-N7 1158 Q-N7 1159 Q-N7 1160 Q-N7 1161 Q-N7 1162 Q-N7 1163 Q-N7 1164 Q-N7 1165 Q-N7 1166 Q-N7 1167 Q-N7 1168 Q-N7 1169 Q-N7 1170 Q-N7 1171 Q-N7 1172 Q-N7 1173 Q-N7 1174 Q-N7 1175 Q-N7 1176 Q-N7 1177 Q-N7 1178 Q-N7 1179 Q-N7 1180 Q-N7 1181 Q-N7 1182 Q-N7 1183 Q-N7 1184 Q-N7 1185 Q-N7 1186 Q-N7 1187 Q-N7 1188 Q-N7 1189 Q-N7 1190 Q-N7 1191 Q-N7 1192 Q-N7 1193 Q-N7 1194 Q-N7 1195 Q-N7 1196 Q-N7 1197 Q-N7 1198 Q-N7 1199 Q-N7 1200 Q-N7 1201 Q-N7 1202 Q-N7 1203 Q-N7 1204 Q-N7 1205 Q-N7 1206 Q-N7 1207 Q-N7 1208 Q-N7 1209 Q-N7 1210 Q-N7 1211 Q-N7 1212 Q-N7 1213 Q-N7 1214 Q-N7 1215 Q-N7 1216 Q-N7 1217 Q-N7 1218 Q-N7 1219 Q-N7 1220 Q-N7 1221 Q-N7 1222 Q-N7 1223 Q-N7 1224 Q-N7 1225 Q-N7 1226 Q-N7 1227 Q-N7 1228 Q-N7 1229 Q-N7 1230 Q-N7 1231 Q-N7 1232 Q-N7 1233 Q-N7 1234 Q-N7 1235 Q-N7 1236 Q-N



# 330 houses may go for expansion of new hospital

By MALCOLM STUART

As many as 330 houses may have to be demolished to allow the expansion of a hospital "completed" less than four years ago. Yet before work started on the millions Peterborough District Hospital, the county planning authority repeatedly warned the Department of Health that the site allowed no room for expansion. The department rejected suggestions that the hospital should be built on open land outside the city.

In fact, the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board now admits that the district hospital, with 330 beds, proved too small for the needs of Peterborough within 18 months of its opening on January 1, 1968. The hospital group secretary, Mr Harry

## Inquiry call on patient

The Friends of Oakwood Hospital, Maidstone — a voluntary association of relatives and friends of patients — is demanding an inquiry into the death of a woman patient who was badly burned in a fire at the hospital.

Mrs Elizabeth Datswell, aged 64, of Linden Close, Paddock Wood, Kent, was a voluntary patient at the hospital. She was involved in a small fire at the hospital on August 1, 1968, when she died on September 10.

The acting chairman of the Friends, Mrs Barbara Cox, of Maidstone, said yesterday: "We are not satisfied with the circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs Datswell, and we are asking the Secretary of Health, Sir Keith Joseph, to hold an inquiry."

## Imports must be labelled

A Government committee said today the continued marking of the origin of imported goods when the law requiring certification is repealed, the Consumers' Union suggested yesterday.

The Merchandise Marks Act, which contains the requirement, being phased out by the new Trade Descriptions Act in November.

Mr Gordon Baker, an advertising executive and founder of the union, said yesterday that a new Act gave power for a marking order "to be made by a committee in the Department of Employment and Productivity."

He said the union would like law to be extended rather than abolished. Goods should carry labels giving the origin, manufacturer, indication of reliability, and instructions as to care. The public and retailers could then complain if goods were faulty.

## Appeal to save elms

An urgent appeal to act now to save elm trees in East Sussex from total destruction by Dutch Elm Disease is made today by the East Sussex County Council.

Mr Jack Atkinson, the council's clerk, says that with wholehearted public support it may be possible to control the spread of the disease and prevent the widespread devastation that has occurred in certain parts of Kent, Essex, and other southern counties.

"A concerted effort now could save many thousands of pounds later on and, even more importantly, could save the elm population in Sussex, which in certain parts along the South coast is our dominant tree species."

**"Sunday, Brilliant Sunday!"**  
Joseph Lonsdale John Schilling  
"Sunday Bloody Sunday"  
Glenda Jackson Peter Finch  
Murray Head  
NOW SHOWING NORTH LONDON  
AT PRINCIPAL ODEON AND OTHER IMPORTANT THEATRES  
ALSO NOW SHOWING "CONTINENTAL" TOTTENHAM C.T.R.D.

Many universities are confident that they will, after all, be able to accommodate next term's inflow of students in halls of residence or adequate digs or flats.

However, this is not to say there is no permanent, long-term problem of accommodating students. Mr Digby Jacks, president-elect of the National Union of Students, said this weekend that a crash programme to produce accommodation for 75,000 new students was needed over the next five years. He thought it would cost about £15 millions a year. "This is half of what the Robbins Report recommended."

According to the NUS, which held a closed conference of 80 student leaders in Birmingham to discuss accommodation, the Manchester Polytechnic has 200 civil defence sleeping bags ready for homeless students; Manchester University is putting 30 in a sports centre and 200 with university staff; and the Lancaster Polytechnic is searching Rugby, 15 miles away, because it is expected to be 400 lodgings short.

But fears that universities have been limiting the rate of admissions specifically because of a lack of accommodation have receded as the academic year has drawn closer. Students start returning today.

Nevertheless, Manchester has a strict policy of keeping its

# Universities confident about accommodation

admissions in line with the accommodation available. York will have to accept 400 fewer students than the target of 4,000 over the next five years. Swansea solved what looked like an acute situation only after a strong press and publicity campaign.

Some universities are keeping a wary eye on the new intake because this is the last year of the current quinquennium—the recurring five-year planning period—and faculties have to balance their books. Some also have the usual problem of turning away arts students while crying out for scientists.

Since the collapse of the Government's former policy of directly financing university residential buildings, and given a marked trend among students to live independent lives in communities of flats away from the university precincts, the universities appear to be slowly getting to grips with the problem of providing their own, new accommodation.

Discussions over the need for local authorities to take over their long-term problems, or for the Government to provide more money at cheap interest rates, remain unresolved. The University Grants Committee is still discussing capital figures with the Government and recurring finances with the universities.

The University of Manchester has begun to face up to the situation with its £2.25 millions precinct centre complex of shops, offices, and restaurants, and 240 student flats at £1 a week.

Each unit will house five or six, either men or women students. Every student will have his or her own bedroom/study and share the kitchen, dining/living area, and toilet facilities. The university has decided that all future loan finance building will be devoted to flats.

Next week 3,000 new students arrive at Manchester, making a total of 9,000. The registrar, Mr Vincent Knowles, yesterday said there were 200 more than last year, but that while there was always an acute problem for the first fortnight, it was always solved, and he expected this October to be no exception.

"It is important," he says, "that students let us know if they are arriving without accommodation. We have an emergency capability, but the problem stems from students arriving on our doorstep without any previous warning."

At Swansea, the assistant registrar, Mr H. L. Smales, says: "I think our overall number will go up from 3,500 to 3,800. There is no artificial obstruction to admissions here. We have coped with our accommodation problem after running a campaign."

Mr Smales says that Swansea

had exceeded its target by 2 per cent last year; these students could not be turned out, and the excess would be carried over into this year.

At Leeds, where there has been a flurry of activity to avoid creating ghettos of homeless students, plans for this intake and for the next quinquennium are going ahead on the assumption that all targets will be filled.

At Keele, admission is always limited by accommodation, since this university is largely residential; in London, while the struggle for accommodation remains permanent and acute, there is no move to restrict admissions; the local colleges handle their own accommodation problems.

The University of Aston in Birmingham is temporarily limited because of shortage of laboratory equipment and staff, but not because of accommodation. Nor is there any warning out to students from Essex University in Colchester.

There is no doubt that housing students is a recurring nightmare in some areas, not only after the summer term, but after every term. But a survey of nine universities produced no evidence that students would—as was predicted in April—have to sleep rough.

Michael Lake

## More delays by car men

The Midlands car industry returns from a week's autumn holiday today to the prospect of more production delays.

The holiday began with most of the industry in a state of confusion after a day of strikes at the Birmingham factories of the Lucas group, which makes most of the electrical components fitted to cars. Supplies were slowly returning to normal after a settlement of the strike, but the flow of other components is now being threatened by a series of disputes which were unresolved when the industry stopped work for a week.

Among these are labour troubles at factories of the Birminghams group, which supplies most of the important castings, including engine

blocks, to the car factories. Talks this week may avoid serious stoppages, but the industry is guaranteed at least one strike on its first day back at work.

About 8,000 engineering workers in the Midlands will not report for work today as they hold the third in a series of official one-day strikes to protest about the withdrawal of a long-standing rate-fixing agreement. All the workers concerned are toolmakers whose wages have been governed largely by the Coventry Toolroom Agreement for nearly 30 years.

Engineering employers in the area have discontinued the agreement because they claim it

is outdated and in need of replacement by plant agreements. The toolroom workers, however, fear that their earnings may suffer and have demanded the retention of the agreement.

With the full support of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, the workers have already held two one-day strikes, and are conducting a ban on overtime and a policy of non-cooperation with management. Production in engineering factories and some car plants has been slowing down gradually.

Talks are expected to be held this week. The employers have sent the union a document intended to reassure the toolroom workers about any effects on their earnings.

## Bellisario defies Royal protocol

Photographs of members of the royal family never before published in Britain will be on show at a lecture to be given on Wednesday by Mr Ray Bellisario, the photographer. In the lecture Mr Bellisario will tell young photographers not to be deterred by red tape or protocol.

The lecture is the first in a series organised by the newly-formed Photographic Study Centre at the Institute of Contemporary Arts. The photographs will include what Mr Bellisario described as

"unusual" shots of members of the royal family.

Last month Lord Snowdon was fined £20 with a licence suspended for a private summons brought by Mr Bellisario.

## Plough title

Champion ploughmen from 21 countries will drive straight furrows across Somerset fields next weekend when the World Ploughing Contest is held on Heywood Farm, Nyncehead, a few miles from Taunton.

# Order Esso Central Heating oil now

Order Esso Central Heating Oil now, to be delivered by November 30th, and no matter how much you want you'll get Treble Green Shield Stamps as a bonus. On 500 gallons that comes to four and a half thousand Green Shield Stamps! No other central heating oil supplier gives Green Shield Stamps nationally. What's more, Esso give Green Shield Stamps all the year round. That's on top of the excellent reputation, reliability and quality of Esso products backed by the world's largest oil company.

**Gifts Galore!**  
Just take a look at the Green Shield catalogue and see all the gifts four and a half thousand stamps can give you.

**Reliable delivery**  
Wherever you live in the UK you can rely on prompt, regular delivery by one of our Authorised Distributors.

**Maintenance**  
Esso fuel users can also have first class regular maintenance carried out at a special subsidised rate—an extra inducement to encourage you to buy Esso oil. Backing Esso's maintenance engineers is Esso's unique experience of maintaining over 30,000 installations.

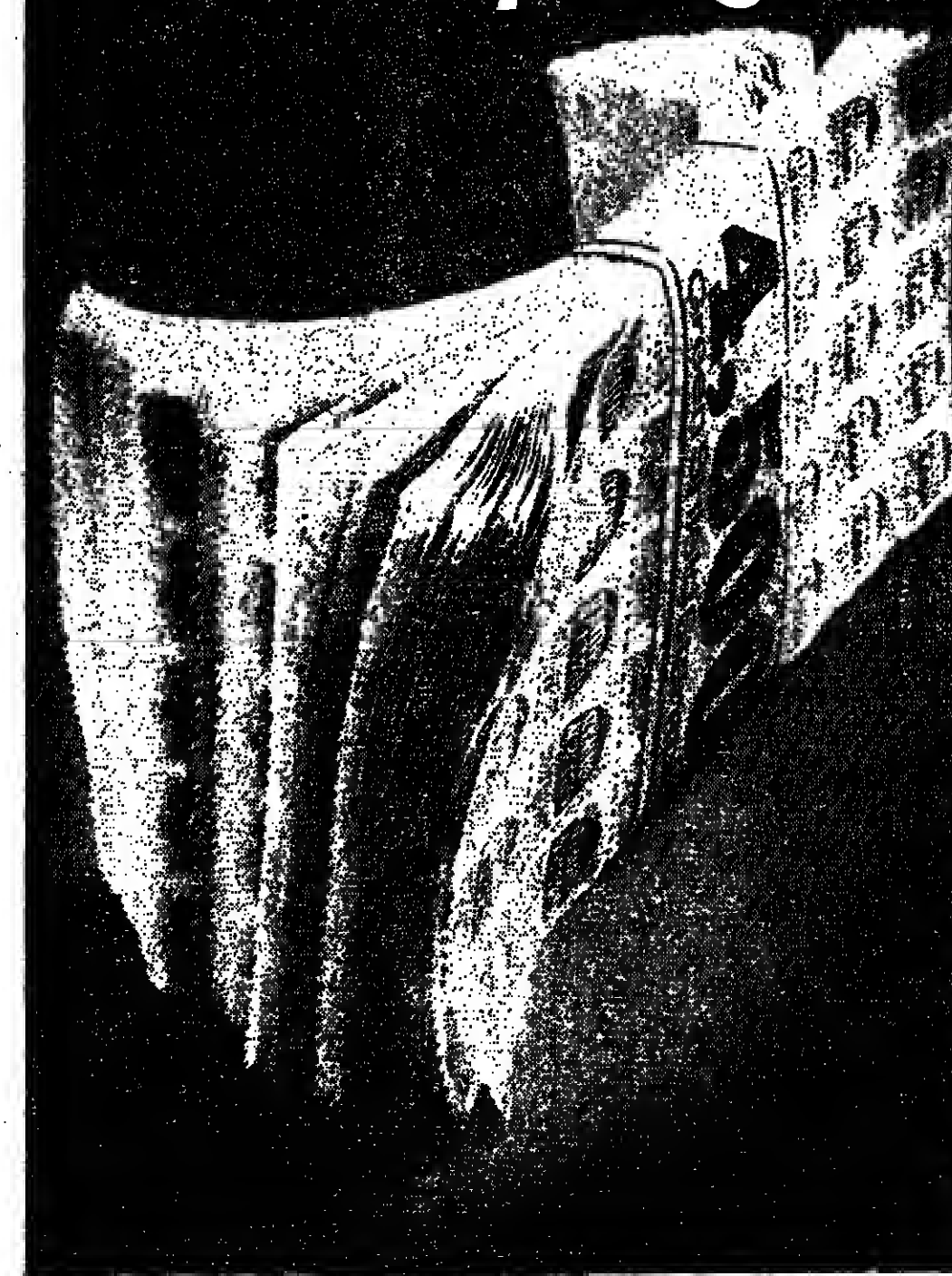
**Installation**  
Esso's installation arrangements are designed to give you the fairest possible estimates and running costs, top quality

workmanship and equipment and an unrivalled after-sales service. Your local Esso Authorised Distributor can give you all the details and make the arrangements.

**Spread your fuel payments**  
No need to pay for your fuel in a lump sum. Esso's budget payment method allows you to spread your payments over the year in equal monthly parts. Of course, you still qualify for Treble Green Shield Stamps provided you order for delivery by November 30th.

Treble Green Shield Stamps Offer closes November 30th, 1971.

## Get 4,500 Green Shield Stamps with every 500 gallons until Nov 30



## Order Now!

For immediate delivery, ring your local Esso Authorised Distributor—he's in the phone book. Otherwise simply complete this form. Remember, to qualify for Treble Green Shield Stamps, you must ask for delivery by November 30th, 1971.

To: Esso Central Heating, Box No. 2, Feltham, Middlesex. Please ask your Authorised Distributor to arrange with me for the delivery of ..... gallons of Esso fuel for my central heating system at the appropriate schedule price, ruling at the date of delivery.

I would like to make arrangements to join your yearly budget scheme ☐ tick.

(Block caps please) Full Name (Mr/Mrs/Miss) \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Tel. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Usual Signature \_\_\_\_\_ G1 27/9

Note: Customers ordering at the appropriate schedule price for delivery by November 30th will automatically receive Treble Green Shield Stamps on every gallon purchased. No payment of any kind is required with this form.

Installation. I do not want to request fuel supply, but would like to know more about having oil-fired central heating installed. Please send me full details ☐ tick. (Please fill in your name and address above).



## Badger not to be badgered

By our Correspondent

THE ROUTE of a new gas main at Gorleston, in the New Forest, has been diverted so that a badger will not be disturbed.

The Southern Gas Board agreed to divert the main after Mrs Jean Cobb, the chairman of the Hampshire Field Club, asked it to.

Mrs Cobb said yesterday that the gas main was scheduled to go through the middle of a sett that had been there for more than 40 years.

"It just goes to show what can be done if you ask nicely. It would have been a great pity if the badgers were wiped out. It is a victory for conservation." The Gas Board said: "We found we could divert our pipe quite easily. It didn't cost any more."

## '£50' for £3 beauty creams

More than £100 millions is spent annually in Britain on cosmetics, says Rosemary Simon in her book "The Price of Beauty," published today.

Another £100 millions, she says, is spent by both men and women on hair preparations and hairdressing. She quotes a cosmetic chemist as saying: "There is no excuse for any cream to cost more than £3, yet some sell for around £50." The male beauty and toiletries market in Britain is estimated at £16 millions.

The most powerful selling argument is sex. "When you come to think of it, the quest after youth, the fear of not looking one's best, even the urge to keep up with the latest fashions, all stem in some degree from the sexual instinct," the author says.

The Price of Beauty (Longman, £1 and £2.95).

## O-levels at 11

A boy, aged 11, has passed two O-level subjects. Martin Millband, of Holywell Avenue, Whitley Bay, Northumberland, was awarded a grade four pass in French and grade three in Latin by the Oxford Examination Board.

Martin, a pupil at Limehouse School, Dalton, near Carlisle, was entered for the examination by the school.







21 John Street, London WC 1.

Telephone 01-837 7011

Situations advertising £8.00 per line, Semi-Display £8.50 per single column inch. Displayed (wide a box rule and using bold type, blocks, etc.). Situations £10.00 per single column inch. Property for sale or lease, Births, Marriages, and Deaths £8.00 per line. Copy should be received two days prior to the date of publication required.

There is a standard charge of £0.50 for the use of Postal Box numbers.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

GENERAL

### WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

#### (1) SUPERINTENDENT AND MATRON

OBSERVATION AND ASSESSMENT CENTRE FOR 25 CHILDREN  
LOWER WICK HOUSE, MALVERN ROAD, WORCESTER.

This is a well-established centre which provides a comprehensive assessment service for boys and girls aged 5 to 17 years. The establishment is attractively situated on the outskirts of Worcester. Detached 3-bedroomed house being built this year; meanwhile a flat is available. Applicants should be experienced and professionally qualified Residential Child Care Officers with good management abilities.

**SALARIES:** SUPERINTENDENT (Remand Home Superintendent Scale A) £1,960-£2,200 per annum (National award pending) less £255 per annum for emoluments.

**MATRON** (RCCO Grade 3) £1,230-£1,545, plus £99 per annum for professional qualification, less £237 per annum for emoluments.

#### (2) HOUSEPARENTS-IN-CHARGE

(a) CHILDREN'S HOME, STOURPORT-ON-SEVERN  
(b) CHILDREN'S HOME, REDDITCH.

These two attractive purpose-built homes each accommodate sixteen children. Applicants will be welcomed from people who are professionally qualified and experienced, and interested in making a real contribution to the development of the department's residential services, to meet more adequately the needs of children in care.

**SALARIES:** HOUSEFATHER (RCCO Grade 4) £1,350-£1,695, HOUSEMOTHER (RCCO Grade 2) £1,155-£1,431.

Plus £99 per annum in each case for professional qualifications, less £237 per annum for emoluments.

Application forms and details from the Director of Social Services, Social Services Department, Infirmary Walk, Worcester, Telephone Worcester 234000 (S.T.D. 0905), Extension 720.

### Cheshire County Council Educational Psychologists and Trainee Educational Psychologists

Vacancies exist in various parts of the County area.

**Educational Psychologists** £2,346-£2,712 (under review)

Applicants should have completed post-graduate professional training.

**Trainee Educational Psychologists** £1,950-£2,286 (under review)

Applicants should be qualified for admission to a post-graduate professional training course. Normally, this requires an honours degree in psychology or an M.Ed. in a closely related field of study, together with successful teaching experience. Those appointed will be employed as trainees for one/two years before secondment on salary for professional training and subsequent promotion (automatic on successful completion of the course) to educational psychologist.

Further details of these posts and of the school psychological service in Cheshire and application forms from the Director of Education, County Hall, Chester.

### CITY OF WESTMINSTER SOCIAL WORK AIDES

As a development of the re-organised personal social services, six new posts of social work aide are being created to give practical assistance to the area teams of social workers, and to be a valuable adjunct to the work of the professional staff. Aides will give supportive help by undertaking all the practical tasks of social workers, such as escorting children, accompanying adults (including the elderly, handicapped or mentally ill) to hospital, visiting and attending direct help to people in their own homes; providing accommodation and resources from voluntary agencies; and, on occasions, undertaking routine clerical work.

No formal qualification is required nor will the appointments lead to any professional social work qualifications, but mature, sensitive people are needed with practical abilities and a continuing interest in serving the community. Flexibility is essential as the hours of duty can sometimes be irregular. Some overtime payable. Ability to drive an advantage. Car provided should the need arise. Salary within the range £587 to £1,358 inclusive.

Further information may be obtained by telephoning Mr. P. Knight (01-528 8070, ext. 282).

To obtain application form please send postcard or call at Establishment Office (Ref. SS104), Westminster City Hall, Victoria Street, London S.W.1E 6BQ.

A. G. Dawtry, Town Clerk.

### Birkenhead Education Committee

DUNFORD COFFEE BAR CLUB

FULL-TIME LEADER

for work with Over-60s Youth

Applications for appointment as full-time leader at the above Coffee Bar Club are invited from persons who are experienced in working with over-60s youth and have a good knowledge of the club's aims and objectives. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the club and for the supervision of the staff. The salary is £1,200 per annum, plus £100 per annum for emoluments.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Director of Education, Birkenhead Education Committee, 101, Victoria Street, Birkenhead, L41 1E.

Closing date October 6, 1971.

Applications from the above parts of the County are invited from persons who are experienced in working with over-60s youth and have a good knowledge of the club's aims and objectives. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the club and for the supervision of the staff. The salary is £1,200 per annum, plus £100 per annum for emoluments.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Director of Education, Birkenhead Education Committee, 101, Victoria Street, Birkenhead, L41 1E.

Closing date October 6, 1971.

Applications from the above parts of the County are invited from persons who are experienced in working with over-60s youth and have a good knowledge of the club's aims and objectives. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the club and for the supervision of the staff. The salary is £1,200 per annum, plus £100 per annum for emoluments.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Director of Education, Birkenhead Education Committee, 101, Victoria Street, Birkenhead, L41 1E.

Closing date October 6, 1971.

Applications from the above parts of the County are invited from persons who are experienced in working with over-60s youth and have a good knowledge of the club's aims and objectives. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the club and for the supervision of the staff. The salary is £1,200 per annum, plus £100 per annum for emoluments.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Director of Education, Birkenhead Education Committee, 101, Victoria Street, Birkenhead, L41 1E.

Closing date October 6, 1971.

Applications from the above parts of the County are invited from persons who are experienced in working with over-60s youth and have a good knowledge of the club's aims and objectives. The successful applicant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the club and for the supervision of the staff. The salary is £1,200 per annum, plus £100 per annum for emoluments.

### National Children's Home

Child Care Service

Opportunities in South Wales and South-West Region

Vacancies occur for two Child Care Officers to join our Regional Team covering South Wales and an area in South-West England. These vacancies are based on the Regional Office in Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol, but applicants would be required to reside in, or near, their area of work.

Applicants should be experienced and hold a professional qualification in Child Care, and should be in sympathy with the Home's Christian outlook.

This is a nation wide organisation, with opportunities for the right person to participate in the many developments of the Child Care Service under the recent legislation, in a forward-looking Voluntary Society, in addition to the usual duties of a Child Care Officer.

Salary would be £1,395-£2,055 per annum, plus £99 per annum for professional qualifications and experience.

Successful applicants should hold a current driving licence.

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

### COUNTY BOROUGH OF BLACKBURN HEALTH VISITORS

Salary in accordance with N.M.C. Scale. Housing accommodation if required. Up to 50% reasonable removal expenses. Car allowance. Staff based at purpose-built Health Centres: General Practitioner attachment in operation programme in operation.

Applicants stating age, qualifications and experience in each discipline, with names of two referees, to: MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, Town Hall, Blackburn BB1 7DY by 9th October, 1971.

Applicants should be experienced and hold a professional qualification in Child Care, and should be in sympathy with the Home's Christian outlook.

This is a nation wide organisation, with opportunities for the right person to participate in the many developments of the Child Care Service under the recent legislation, in a forward-looking Voluntary Society, in addition to the usual duties of a Child Care Officer.

Salary would be £1,395-£2,055 per annum, plus £99 per annum for professional qualifications and experience.

Successful applicants should hold a current driving licence.

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

Application forms and further details from Gordon Barritt, Personnel Officer (Ref. CC0), National Children's Home, South-West Region, 10, Holmwood, Passage Road, Bristol, BS9 6AT. Tel: 0272 62 3150

### Edinburgh Northern Hospital Group PHYSIOTHERAPISTS

Applications are invited for the following posts:

**EASTERN GENERAL HOSPITAL, EDINBURGH**  
TWO BASIC GRADE PHYSIOTHERAPIST GRADE II required immediately. One part-time and one full-time. The full-time post is a 32-hour week. The part-time post is a 16-hour week. The salary is £1,200 per annum, plus £100 per annum for emoluments.

**LEITH HOSPITAL**  
ONE BASIC GRADE PHYSIOTHERAPIST required October 1, 1971. This is a 32-hour week post with a medical and surgical paediatric unit. The salary is £1,200 per annum, plus £100 per annum for emoluments.

**WESTERN GENERAL HOSPITAL, EDINBURGH**  
TWO BASIC GRADE PHYSIOTHERAPISTS required immediately. One part-time and one full-time. The full-time post is a 32-hour week. The part-time post is a 16-hour week. The salary is £1,200 per annum, plus £100 per annum for emoluments.

Applications with names of two referees to the Group Medical Superintendent, Western General Hospital, Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh EH12 6XU. Further information from Mrs. E. Cameron, M.C.S.P., Group Superintendent at the Western General Hospital.

Applications with names of two referees to the Group Medical Superintendent, Western General Hospital, Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh EH12 6XU. Further information from Mrs. E. Cameron, M.C.S.P., Group Superintendent at the Western General Hospital.

Applications with names of two referees to the Group Medical Superintendent, Western General Hospital, Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh EH12 6XU. Further information from Mrs. E. Cameron, M.C.S.P., Group Superintendent at the Western General Hospital.

Applications with names of two referees to the Group Medical Superintendent, Western General Hospital, Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh EH12 6XU. Further information from Mrs. E. Cameron, M.C.S.P., Group Superintendent at the Western General Hospital.

Applications with names of two referees to the Group Medical Superintendent, Western General Hospital, Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh EH12 6XU. Further information from Mrs. E. Cameron, M.C.S.P., Group Superintendent at the Western General Hospital.

Applications with names of two referees to the Group Medical Superintendent, Western General Hospital, Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh EH12 6XU. Further information from Mrs. E. Cameron, M.C.S.P., Group Superintendent at the Western General Hospital.

Applications with names of two referees to the Group Medical Superintendent, Western General Hospital, Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh EH12 6XU. Further information from Mrs. E. Cameron, M.C.S.P., Group Superintendent at the Western General Hospital.

Applications with names of two referees to the Group Medical Superintendent, Western General Hospital, Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh EH12 6XU. Further information from Mrs. E. Cameron, M.C.S.P., Group Superintendent at the Western General Hospital.

Applications with names of two referees to the Group Medical Superintendent, Western General Hospital, Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh EH12 6XU. Further information from Mrs. E. Cameron, M.C.S.P., Group Superintendent at the Western General Hospital.

Applications with names of two referees to the Group Medical Superintendent, Western General Hospital,









## JILL TWEEDIE

# 'There is no doubt that parents who act on their principles may have difficulties to face, difficulties not only in the quite probably lower educational standards'

THE MANY parents who believe, as I do, that one of the most vital elements to their country's health is a first-class State school system may well feel a duty to send their children to State schools, even if they could afford to do otherwise. Like private medicine, private schools represent freedom of choice only to those who have always had freedom of choice—the affluent—and their continuing existence poses continuing hazards to that State system in three ways: (a) the creaming off of top teaching talents; (b) the corralling of those middle class children considered so important by State education authorities and (c) the wearing away of influential interest from State schools.

The man who sends his son to Eton will, simply because he is human, find it more difficult to remain exercised about the weaknesses of State schooling than if his own child were a hostage to that system. I cannot honestly believe, for instance, that Mrs Margaret Thatcher would implement the policies she does if her own children had been at State schools—the lady suffers, as would we all, from a lack of immediate personal experience as well as of imagination or, if you like, heart.

Nor is it a solution, in my book, to do what some middle class parents do, rush about selling and buying houses at such time as to find a State school with the "right" pupil composition, the best available teachers and the most streamlined of modern facilities. This way, they use their money to their children's advantage—and other children's disadvantage—in exactly the same way as the man with a son at Eton. All State schools must reach a certain standard, not merely throw up cases of worth in a general aridity.

Yet there is no doubt that parents who act on their principles have many difficulties to face, difficulties not only in the quite probably lower educational standards but in what one might loosely call the quality of life, an aspect not often discussed from a general fear, I think, of being labelled a snob or, worse, concerned only with trivialities when other parents must cope with the more concrete worries of bad housing and poverty. Unfortunately, though, difficulties do not vanish because other people's difficulties are worse.

One of the most common problems is the accusation levelled by friends and relatives of putting principles above the welfare of one's children. I have, at one time or another, been roundly attacked by everyone from mini-cab drivers making sacrifices to send their kids to private schools to close friends who themselves had what they now consider a rotten State education. The accusations fall into two categories: first, that it is every parent's duty to do everything he can for his own child and if this includes private schooling, all well and good. But does parental duty include the right to do something for your child that directly undermines other children?

The second and most practical worry arising out of State schooling is the simple one of safety. To make a broad generalisation, middle income mothers tend to have more time or opportunity to watch over their children

and even if such mothers work they are able to employ au pairs hired specifically to look after the child. Less affluent mothers may or may not work: if they don't, they often have more children in more restricted circumstances; if they do, their school-age children must look after themselves until mother returns home.

This means that the primary school working class child tends to be, by necessity, very much more independent than the middle class child and also to run more risk of accidents. He may go to school by himself, often crossing busy main roads, when the middle class child is still being escorted and collected (much to his annoyance) by an adult. After school he may be used to coping on his own, finding his way from one friend's house to another, buying his own tea, making his own amusements. The middle class child will be brought home and expected to stay at home or in the garden, his post-school activities supervised in one way or another.

In practice, these modi vivendi clash. My son asks to go to a friend's house after school. I do not want to shelve him in front of that friend by showing anxiety about the roads he must cross. Nor am I able to do the usual middle class thing of finding out where the child lives and telephoning his mother. For one thing, she is not often on the telephone, for another the whole business of school parent socialising is not a familiar one to a working class woman and, if I do meet or telephone her, she may well come to regard my child's visits as too much of a responsibility because, by my inquiries, I have turned a casual encounter into a rather more formal occasion.

Since the worst thing, I suppose, that one can do to one's child is to make him feel "different" I am forced to take risks with his safety that would

not be required of me if he attended a school where most of the parents could afford to indulge in my standards of safety. The most I can, in practice, hope to do is wrinkle out his friend's address and train him, heart in mouth, to cross bigger, busier roads than, given the choice, I would consider wise. The penalty for failure is an unhappy child who complains that he is cotton-woolled in an unforgivable way.

Even the question of what children do in their time off is full of pitfalls. Most experts agree that the working class parent tends to exercise authority without explanation—don't climb up that wall because I say so—where the middle class parent is more likely to add "because you may fall and hurt yourself" and any other blood-curdling details deemed necessary. So you arm your child with caution, yet that very caution comes to look like cowardice when he is confronted with mates who perform feats of derring-do he knows very well would give his own parents heart failure. Added to which, there are more dangers inherent in street life than in the cosily fenced-off middle income garden, yet it is no solution to ask the children's friends into that garden. They may occasionally accept but, on the whole, street life, gaug life, offers far more attractions.

Later, when a child is somewhere around fourteen, other complexities rear their heads. All children need to rebel against "authority," if only to know where they themselves stand. At a Headmasters' meeting some time ago, the Head of Charterhouse School commented on the desire of many of his boys to be taken for Secondary Mods during the holidays—a form of rebellion against parental standards that involved, he said, "a classless appearance, long hair, an adjustment of

clothes and guitars," plus an effort to speak in a less noticeable accent. Now, whatever a parent may think about his suddenly long-haired, hippie-clad, guitar-wielding offspring, however much he might like him to be short-haired, suited and piano-playing, he cannot fear that this sort of rebellion endangers his son in any physical way, nor is it likely to bring him to the attention of the law. In other words, middle class children have the scope to rebel either intellectually or in appearance.

On the other hand, the working class child is forced (particularly, I think, if he is intelligent) to rebel by way of physical acts or by pitting himself against "authority" in the shape of the law—about 30,000 of the juveniles found guilty in 1968 were under the age of 14. His rebellion thus involves all manner of petty crime from shop-lifting and minor theft to vandalism and house-breaking. The problem here is not so much the deed as the repercussions. In order to establish his manhood or identity, this boy may find himself committed to Borstal for a year, a rather more disastrous penalty than the middle class burden of constant parental rows. The son of a friend of mine, friendly with a group of working class boys in his State school, only just escaped joining with them in a relatively light-hearted adventure that ended, appallingly, in indictment for murder and long Borstal sentences.

There are other worries built into the State school system, too: though by comparison less important. One of these is the question of accent and here, of course, the howls of "snob" are most easily earned. But the sort of parent who sends his children to State schools is not a snob—he does not object to the fact that his child's accent changes, only that it becomes

increasingly sloppy and ungrammatical. No one, presumably, denies that the point of speech is to communicate a meaning as clearly as possible to the largest number of other people, so that any accent that begins to obstruct this aim can hardly be welcome. Judged in this light, even grammatical errors are not so threatening: "ain't" and "I done" won't stick through life and are much easier to discard than a particular way of speaking.

In theory, at least, a child should be able to manage with one accent at school and another at home, though I don't personally know of any children who have yet succeeded in this. I should feel happier if I could believe that what will finally emerge from this accent melting-pot would be a genuinely classless accent, but if people insist on calling accents like David Frost's "classless," then the future is bleak. My own standards are purely aesthetic: I find glottal Cockney or nasal Liverpool appealing but not clear enough and the upper middle class drawl as nerve-racking as chalk on slate. The ideal, surely, is to equip one's child with an instantly comprehensible way of talking that does not signal his background or locality, so that he arouses as little needless prejudice in later life as possible.

One of the side effects of a school-formed accent is the problems the child himself may face from his relatives and other privately educated friends. My own mother is quite obviously distressed by my son's accent and feels it her duty to correct him fairly frequently. His cousins, all at private schools, not only speak differently but behave differently from him—State school boys do bring out aggressive behaviour in a child, where private schools put much more value on subdued politeness (overmuch value, in my eyes).

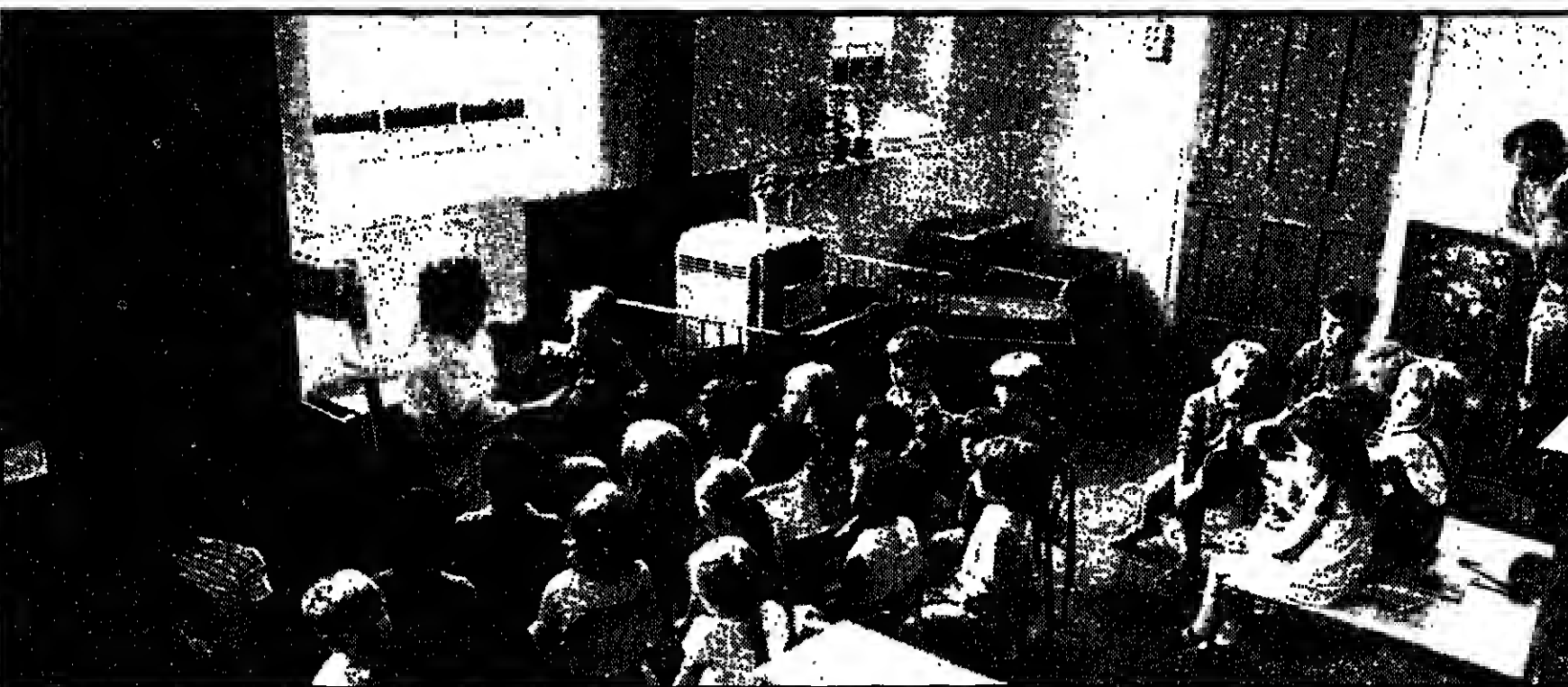
The fact is that the child will suffer for his parents' principles, growing up as he does between two standards rather than having a rigid frame of reference as he would if he were always within a middle class environment. There is no virtue at all, either, in sending your child to a school where he picks up a sloppy way of speech and then nagging him to death at home by constant correction. I will occasionally pick up my son on an "ain't" but I cannot bring myself to keep on at him about "hittin'" not "bu'on".

Lately, I have also found myself wishing that State schools provided uniforms—a thought I never thought to think after having spent what seemed a lifetime myself in dreary navy blue. My son, yearning to be one of the boys, wants to look like a mini-Hell's Angel and deplores his own rather less militant gear. He will no longer wear his Donald Duck T-shirt, his short pants or his sandals on the grounds that the other boys call him "hew" but all he wants in life are bover boots and brass-studded jackets. When I see him in his favoured clobber, standing beside his eight-year-old privately educated cousin (short grey trousers, shirt tie, V-necked navy sweater, short hair) blood no longer tells.

Then there is the business of what children learn at home and at school, particularly any information that touches on sex. In common with many middle class mothers, I have answered all my son's questions about the facts of life as soon as asked and, by the age of four, he knew most of the nuts and bolts of it. Our mummy, he now giggles with purple-faced embarrassment at the sight of another child, nude, and any stranger witnessing his wild shrieks at the word "bum" would conjure up a fearsome picture of repressed, light-bulb parents. Obviously, information is only as good as its reception—told of the way our planet circles in the sky, my son seemed interested and convinced but added, hastily, "I don't think I'll tell my friends, they won't believe me."

A year later he is still convinced that we have a very odd idea indeed of procreation, since his friends laugh at him for his "rude" theories. Indeed, "rude" is another school word. Emerging from home without a trace of shame at his own or our mummy, he now giggles with purple-faced embarrassment at the sight of another child, nude, and any stranger witnessing his wild shrieks at the word "bum" would conjure up a fearsome picture of repressed, light-bulb parents. Obviously, information is only as good as its reception—told of the way our planet circles in the sky, my son seemed interested and convinced but added, hastily, "I don't think I'll tell my friends, they won't believe me."

Obviously, these problems will not disappear overnight, aired or unaired. Sometimes I even wonder if they are real problems or all in the mind. Do State school children actually gain by their enforced independence and toughness a new form of survival of the fittest? And anyway, the alternative, private schooling, throws up many more spectres to my mind, albeit less immediately threatening. State schools, for all their current faults, represent the only real future for all our children but, in the meantime, in between time, do we have fun?



10-9-71

**WAROOMSHKA**

A COMMON LONDON STREET SIGN

Rip Van Maudling SLEEPS HERE

HOW WAS YOUR MEETING WITH THE HOME SECRETARY?

HE NEVER INTERRUPTED ONCE!

I CAN HONESTLY SAY...

THE PM'S BEEN LOST AT SEA!

HE'S BEEN IN THERE WORKING ON THE ULSTER PROBLEM FOR 15 MONTHS!!

...HE HAS A VERY FINE MIND YOU KNOW!

GOSH!...IT MUST BE IN MINT CONDITION!

I NEED THE 9 UNIONIST VOTES FOR MY E.E.C. DEBATE!

THAT COMES FIRST!

THE PM'S ALSO SEEKING A FAIR AND HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT!

I'M NOT GIVING IN TO THE CATHOLICS!

BESIDES! THEY'RE ALL A BUNCH OF ARABS ANYWAY!!!

I TAKE IT ALL BACK!!

HELLO! MR LYNCH?

MR FITZ?

YOU CAN HAVE PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION NOW!!!

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND!!

AND TAKE OFF THAT STUPID FROCK!!

TUNE IN AGAIN NEXT MONDAY

HERON BOOKS are currently circulating their subscribers with a truly salutary piece of publicity. "Dear Subscriber," it runs. "As a lover of fine literature and connoisseur of handsome books and someone who recognises the significant things of life, you will be delighted with this good news! (Does the exclamation mark mean that the company is developing a sense of humour?) "Because of the great demand from enthusiastic subscribers, we have exerted all our efforts to produce a further superb parcel of volumes of BOOKS THAT HAVE CHANGED MAN'S THINKING."

It goes on to mention "ten days' approval" and "advantageous payment conditions" and finishes: "Described overleaf you will find the books which make up this splendid parcel. Just consider how magnificent your bookshelf will look with these new titles adding dignity and beauty to your room, their spines glittering with golden embossing and testifying to your exquisite taste in those things that really matter."

So much for the sell, how much for the follow-up? For all the consumer protection set up by the new Unsolicited Goods Act, the onus (as Heron sees it) is still on the addressee of this seductive material to say he doesn't want to know about it. Heron subscribers who thought that their dealings were concluded (having they for the books they received months ago) are getting this material simply because they did not specifically write to the company cancelling their subscription. Heron therefore regards it as the subscriber's responsibility to return the unwanted books, he receives. If he does not return them, says Heron, he will be billed accordingly: "Unless we get some form of indication otherwise, we assume that he wants the books and of course we would invoice him, if he doesn't want the books, he should write and tell us and we would send pre-paid labels for their return."

On the other hand, the Act specifically states that if the consumer informs the company that he does not want the goods, he is entitled to hang on to them and after thirty days they become his property without further ado. If he (the consumer) just sits tight ignoring demands for payment, the goods become his by law after six months.

DRIVING ALONG the outside lane of a motorway, one is frequently forced to the conclusion that rear-view mirrors are redundant pieces of equipment for the majority of drivers on the inside lanes. But the explanation might be that they can't understand the image that the mirror reflects. Increasingly, new cars are being fitted with convex mirrors which give a curiously distorted image. A car which is in reality 300 yards behind, looks, in a convex mirror, as if it is touching the rear bumper. Which is confusing, especially when a second, plain rear-view mirror is reflecting a true image.

The point in favour of convex mirrors is that they give a wide field of vision. They afford a good view of the whole rear window, but then so do

**CHECKOUT**

edited by Elisabeth Dunn

fair-sized flat mirrors. On the minus side, everything looks smaller in a convex reflection and with distances telescoped, it is difficult to judge the speed of traffic coming up from behind. The Road Research Laboratory is looking into the problem, as they say, and the Society of Automobile Engineers in America even has an official subcommittee on rear vision. So far there doesn't seem to be too much hard evidence either in favour or against convex mirrors but it is maybe significant that they are illegal as interior driving mirrors in America and Sweden. The Road Research Laboratory here said: "Some people think they're dangerous bits of equipment and certainly the distortion does make judgment difficult."

One wouldn't mind too much if the convex surface were, in practice, optional, but Rover has fitted them as standard interior mirrors for years. Ford fits them as standard wing-mirrors on its bigger cars and some dealers will fit them as optional extras without bothering to ask if you want convex or plain glass. They'll change them amicably enough "providing we've got the spares" but it is small compensation for the initial hair-raising motoring experience and the inconvenience of having to put the car into the garage for the transplant. But if you do feel that traffic is pressing in on you, it could be the mirrors and not your own claustrophobia.

DELIGHTED to be able to say something nice for once, Checkout is happy to report this week that the Noise Abatement Society is marketing a noise survey meter for the consumer. It costs £10 (previous versions have cost nearer £300) but if you happen to live off Westway or similar thoroughfares or if your neighbour cuts his lawn over-noisily, the investment enables you to tell if the noise limit is being exceeded. If this is the case, you write to the appropriate authority (the police for traffic noise, local health inspector for building noise, etc., etc.) with a view to prosecution. It is a pity that a noise measuring meter from 80 Decibels can measure mental, physical and social wellbeing, not to mention the environment. Meters and further information available from the Noise Abatement Society, 6 Old Bond Street, London, W1.

THEATREPRINT Ltd. mentioned in Checkout on July 26, has asked me to point out that there is no connection between editorial and advertising content in their London theatre programmes.

**COSIJAMAS**

Comfiest nightwear ever!

- \* NO GORD TO LOSE
- \* NO BUTTONS TO BREAK
- \* NO HUNG-UP OF SLEEVES OR LEGS
- \* ONLY GOLD DIRECT
- \* LESS COST, BETTER VALUE

The most comfortable nightwear ever. Slip-over jacket, elasticated trousers. Made from Pure Wool for warmth and comfort, blended with Cosselle for strength and long lasting wear. A blessing to all who suffer from cold feet at night. Colours: fire Blue and Rose Pink.

£1.99 For Ladies £2.09 For Men

Sizes—34", 36", 40", 44" chest.  
34", 36", 40", 44" waist.  
Jacket: Blue or French Blue or Rose Pink.  
Trousers: Blue or Rose Pink.  
Trimmed with 1 1/2" of 2 1/2" of 3 1/2" of 4 1/2" of 5 1/2" of 6 1/2" of 7 1/2" of 8 1/2" of 9 1/2" of 10 1/2" of 11 1/2" of 12 1/2" of 13 1/2" of 14 1/2" of 15 1/2" of 16 1/2" of 17 1/2" of 18 1/2" of 19 1/2" of 20 1/2" of 21 1/2" of 22 1/2" of 23 1/2" of 24 1/2" of 25 1/2" of 26 1/2" of 27 1/2" of 28 1/2" of 29 1/2" of 30 1/2" of 31 1/2" of 32 1/2" of 33 1/2" of 34 1/2" of 35 1/2" of 36 1/2" of 37 1/2" of 38 1/2" of 39 1/2" of 40 1/2" of 41 1/2" of 42 1/2" of 43 1/2" of 44 1/2" of 45 1/2" of 46 1/2" of 47 1/2" of 48 1/2" of 49 1/2" of 50 1/2" of 51 1/2" of 52 1/2" of 53 1/2" of 54 1/2" of 55 1/2" of 56 1/2" of 57 1/2" of 58 1/2" of 59 1/2" of 60 1/2" of 61 1/2" of 62 1/2" of 63 1/2" of 64 1/2" of 65 1/2" of 66 1/2" of 67 1/2" of 68 1/2" of 69 1/2" of 70 1/2" of 71 1/2" of 72 1/2" of 73 1/2" of 74 1/2" of 75 1/2" of 76 1/2" of 77 1/2" of 78 1/2" of 79 1/2" of 80 1/2" of 81 1/2" of 82 1/2" of 83 1/2" of 84 1/2" of 85 1/2" of 86 1/2" of 87 1/2" of 88 1/2" of 89 1/2" of 90 1/2" of 91 1/2" of 92 1/2" of 93 1/2" of 94 1/2" of 95 1/2" of 96 1/2" of 97 1/2" of 98 1/2" of 99 1/2" of 100 1/2" of 101 1/2" of 102 1/2" of 103 1/2" of 104 1/2" of 105 1/2" of 106 1/2" of 107 1/2" of 108 1/2" of 109 1/2" of 110 1/2" of 111 1/2" of 112 1/2" of 113 1/2" of 114 1/2" of 115 1/2" of 116 1/2" of 117 1/2" of 118 1/2" of 119 1/2" of 120 1/2" of 121 1/2" of 122 1/2" of 123 1/2" of 124 1/2" of 125 1/2" of 126 1/2" of 127 1/2" of 128 1/2" of 129 1/2" of 130 1/2" of 131 1/2" of 132 1/2" of 133 1/2" of 134 1/2" of 135 1/2" of 136 1/2" of 137 1/2" of 138 1/2" of 139 1/2" of 140 1/2" of 141 1/2" of 142 1/2" of 143 1/2" of 144 1/2" of 145 1/2" of 146 1/2" of 147 1/2" of 148 1/2" of 149 1/2" of 150 1/2" of 151 1/2" of 152 1/2" of 153 1/2" of 154 1/2" of 155 1/2" of 156 1/2" of 157 1/2" of 158 1/2" of 159 1/2" of 160 1/2" of 161 1/2" of 162 1/2" of 163 1/2" of 164 1/2" of 165 1/2" of 166 1/2" of 167 1/2" of 168 1/2" of 169 1/2" of 170 1/2" of 171 1/2" of 172 1/2" of 173 1/2" of 174 1/2" of 175 1/2" of 176 1/2" of 177 1/2" of 178 1/2" of 179 1/2" of 180 1/2" of 181 1/2" of 182 1/2" of 183 1/2" of 184 1/2" of 185 1/2" of 186 1/2" of 187 1/2" of 188 1/2" of 189 1/2" of 190 1/2" of 191 1/2" of 192 1/2" of 193 1/2" of 194 1/2" of 195 1/2" of 196 1/2" of 197 1/2" of 198 1/2" of 199 1/2" of 200 1/2" of 201 1/2" of 202 1/2" of 203 1/2" of 204 1/2" of 205 1/2" of 206 1/2" of 207 1/2" of 208 1/2" of 209 1/2" of 210 1/2" of 211 1/2" of 212 1/2" of 213 1/2" of 214 1/2" of 215 1/2" of 216 1/2" of 217 1/2" of 218 1/2" of 219 1/2" of 220 1/2" of 221 1/2" of 222 1/2" of 223 1/2" of 224 1/2" of 225 1/2" of 226 1/2" of 227 1/2" of 228 1/2" of 229 1/2" of 230 1/2" of 231 1/2" of 232 1/2" of 233 1/2" of 234 1/2" of 235 1/2" of 236 1/2" of 237 1/2" of 238 1/2" of 239 1/2" of 240 1/2" of 241 1/2" of 242 1/2" of 243 1/2" of 244 1/2" of 245 1/2" of 246 1/2" of 247 1/2" of 248 1/2" of 249 1/2" of 250 1/2" of 251 1/2" of 252 1/2" of 253 1/2" of 254 1/2" of 255 1/2" of 256 1/2" of 257 1/2" of 258 1/2" of 259 1/2" of 260 1/2" of 261 1/2" of 262 1/2" of 263 1/2" of 264 1/2" of 265 1/2" of 266 1/2" of 267 1/2" of 268 1/2" of 269 1/2" of 270 1/2" of 271 1/2" of 272 1/2" of 273 1/2" of 274 1/2" of 275 1/2" of 276 1/2" of 277 1/2" of 278 1/2" of 279 1/2" of 280 1/2" of 281 1/2" of 282 1/2" of 283 1/2" of 284 1/2" of 285 1/2" of 286 1/2" of 287 1/2" of 288 1/2" of 289 1/2" of 290 1/2" of 291 1/2" of 292 1/2" of 293 1/2" of 294 1/2" of 295 1/2" of 296 1/2" of 297 1/2" of 298 1/2" of 299 1/2" of 300 1/2" of 301 1/2" of 302 1/2" of 303 1/2" of 304 1/2" of 305 1/2" of 306 1/2" of 307 1/2" of 308 1/2" of 309 1/2" of 310 1/2" of 311 1/2" of 312 1/2" of 313 1/2" of 314 1/2" of 315 1/2" of 316 1/2" of 317 1/2" of 318 1/2" of 319 1/2" of 320 1/2" of 321 1/2" of 322 1/2" of 323 1/2" of 324 1/2" of 325 1/2" of 326 1/2" of 327 1/2" of 328 1/2" of 329 1/2" of 330 1/2" of 331 1/2" of 332 1/2" of 333 1/2" of 334 1/2" of 335 1/2" of 336 1/2" of 337 1/2" of 338 1/2" of 339 1/2" of 340 1/2" of 341 1/2" of 342 1/2" of 343 1/2" of 344 1/2" of 345 1/2" of 346 1/2" of 347 1/2" of 348 1/2" of 349 1/2" of 350 1/2" of 351 1/2" of 352 1/2" of 353 1/2" of 354 1/2" of 355 1/2" of 356 1/2" of 357 1/2" of 358 1/2" of 359 1/2" of 360 1/2" of 361 1/2" of 362 1/2" of 363 1/2" of 364 1/2" of 365 1/2" of 366 1/2" of 367 1/2" of 368 1/2" of 369 1/2" of 370 1/2" of 371 1/2" of 372 1/2" of 373 1/2" of 374 1/2" of 375 1/2" of 376 1/2" of 377 1/2" of 378 1/2" of 379 1/2" of 380 1/2" of 381 1/2" of 382 1/2" of 383 1/2" of 384 1/2" of 385 1/2" of 386 1/2" of 387 1/2" of 388 1/2" of 389 1/2" of 390 1/2" of 391 1/2" of 392 1/2" of 393 1/2" of 394 1/2" of 395 1/2" of 396 1/2" of 397 1/2" of 398 1/2" of 399 1/2" of 400 1/2" of 401 1/2" of 402 1/2" of 403 1/2" of 404 1/2" of 405 1/2" of 406 1/2" of 407 1/2" of 408 1/2" of 409 1/2" of 410 1/2" of 411 1/2" of 412 1/2" of 413 1/2" of 414 1/2" of 415 1/2" of 416 1/2" of 417 1/2" of 418 1/2" of 419 1/2" of 420 1/2" of 421 1/2" of 422 1/2" of 423 1/2" of 424 1/2" of 425 1/2" of 426 1/2" of 427 1/2" of 428 1/2" of 429 1/2" of 430 1/2" of 431 1/2" of 432 1/2" of 433 1/2" of 434 1/2" of 435 1/2" of 436 1/2" of 437 1/2" of 438 1/2" of 439 1/2" of 440 1/2" of 441 1/2" of 442 1/2" of 443 1/2" of 444 1/2" of 445 1/2" of 446 1/2" of 447 1/2" of 448 1/2" of 449 1/2" of 450 1/2" of 451 1/2" of 452 1/2" of 453 1/2" of 454 1/2" of 455 1/2" of 456 1/2" of 457 1/2" of 458 1/2" of 459 1/2" of 460 1/2" of 461 1/2" of 462 1/2" of 463 1/2" of 464 1/2" of 465 1/2" of 466 1/2" of 467 1/2" of 468 1/2" of 469 1/2" of 470 1/2" of 471 1/2" of 472 1/2" of 473 1/2" of 474 1/2" of 475 1/2" of 476 1/2" of 477 1/2" of 478 1/2" of 479 1/2" of 480 1/2" of 481 1/2" of 482 1/2" of 483 1/2" of 484 1/2" of 485 1/2" of 486 1/2" of 487 1/2" of 488 1/2" of 489 1/2" of 490 1/2" of 491 1/2" of 492 1/2" of 493 1/2" of 494 1/2" of 495 1/2" of 496 1/2" of 497 1/2" of 498 1/2" of 499 1/2" of 500 1/2" of 501 1/2" of 502 1/2" of 503 1/2" of 504 1/2" of 505 1/2" of 506 1/2" of 507 1/2" of 508 1/2" of 509 1/2" of 510 1/2" of 511 1/2" of 512 1/2" of 513 1/2" of 514 1/2" of 515 1/2" of 516 1/2" of 517 1/2" of 518 1/2" of 519 1/2" of 520 1/2" of 521 1/2" of 522 1/2" of 523 1/2" of 524 1/2" of 525 1/2" of 526 1/2" of 527 1/2" of 528 1/2" of 529 1/2" of 530 1/2" of 531 1/2" of 532 1/2" of 533 1/2" of 534 1/2" of 535 1/2" of 536 1/2" of 537 1/2" of 538 1/2" of 539 1/2" of 540 1/2" of 541 1/2" of 542 1/2" of 543 1/2" of 544 1/2" of 545 1/2" of 546 1/2" of 547 1/2" of 548 1/2" of 549 1/2" of 550 1/2" of 551 1/2" of 552 1/2" of 553 1/2" of 554 1/2" of 555 1/2" of 556 1/2" of 557 1/2" of 558 1/2" of 559 1/2" of 560 1/2" of 561 1/2" of 562 1/2" of 563 1/2" of 564 1/2" of 565 1/2" of 566 1/2" of 567 1/2" of 568 1/2" of 569 1/2" of 570 1/2" of 571 1/2" of 572 1/2" of 573 1/2" of 574 1/2" of 575 1/2" of 576 1/2" of 577 1/2" of 578 1/2" of 579 1/2" of 580 1/2" of 581 1/2" of 582 1/2" of 583 1/2" of 584 1/2" of 585 1/2" of 586 1/2" of 587 1/2" of 588 1/2" of 589 1/2" of 590 1/2" of 591 1/2" of 592 1/2" of 593 1/2" of 594 1/2" of 595 1/2" of 596 1/2" of 597 1/2" of 598 1/2" of 599 1/2" of 600 1/2" of 601 1/2" of 602 1/2" of 603 1/2" of 604 1/2" of 605 1/2" of 606 1/2" of 607 1/2" of 608 1/2" of 609 1/2" of 610 1/2" of 611 1/2" of 612 1/2" of 613 1/2" of 614 1/2" of 615 1/2" of 616 1/2" of 617 1/2" of 618 1/2" of 619 1/2" of 620 1/2" of 621 1/2" of 622 1/2" of 623 1/2" of 624 1/2" of 625 1/2" of 626 1/2" of 627 1/2" of 628 1/2" of 629 1/2" of 630 1/2" of 631 1/2" of 632 1/2" of 633 1/2" of 634 1/2" of 635 1/2" of 636 1/2" of 637 1/2" of 638 1/2" of 639 1/2" of 640 1/2" of 641 1/2" of 642 1/2" of 643 1/2" of 644 1/2" of 645 1/2" of 646 1/2" of 647 1/2" of 648 1/2



## No return to cold war

The worlds of security and diplomacy cannot entirely be separated, particularly when a junior employee at the Soviet Embassy may turn out to be a KGB man of rather greater importance than the ambassador. But it is wise to take diplomatic and security decisions at some distance from each other. For that reason the British Government has been entirely justified in ignoring any possible damage to East-West relations that its exclusion of 105 Russian intelligence men from Britain may cause. If the Foreign Office's information about Russian activities in this country is good, the decision to eject the agents is equally good. The Soviet failure to reply to earlier letters from Sir Alec Douglas-Home suggests something more important than discourtesy. It indicates a cynical belief that we must meekly accept behaviour which is outrageous, whether under diplomatic immunity or other partial protection. The Government was right to challenge that belief.

But the need to protect military and commercial secrets and to thwart contingency plans for sabotage ought not to signal any return to the lunacies of the cold war. The thaw in East-West relations in recent years, now greatly accelerated by Herr Brandt's Ostpolitik, remains welcome. Nothing is yet known of the outcome of the Brandt-Brezhnev talks in the Crimea, but there is good hope that they will lead to a break in the East German-West German deadlock and so to wider exchanges. Neither Britain nor her allies ought to make this weekend's events in London an excuse for a withdrawal from the

dialogue with Russia and her allies. It would be wise to leave any adverse response entirely to Moscow. No doubt there are different views there between the Foreign Ministry and the KGB. But there is no doubt where Mr Brezhnev's thrust is being made at present. If he is as anxious as he appears to have a European security conference he will allow the KGB to have their ritual scream of propaganda rage and then do nothing, or very little.

There is, as the British aide-memoire argued, a contradiction between the Russians' advocacy of a European security conference and the scale of their intelligence operations against Britain. It is up to the Russians to resolve that contradiction. They ought to remember that Britain's action against some of the agents could have been much tougher. Most of those in the trade delegation and other agencies outside the embassy enjoy no personal immunity. With the evidence of the Soviet defector it would doubtless have been possible to bring some of them to trial. If Britain had done that it would have been a real signal for a deterioration in Anglo-Soviet relations, as the Russians would probably have taken somewhat indiscriminate reprisals against British citizens in the Soviet Union. The expulsions are the least that the British Government could reasonably have done. If the Soviet Union is genuine about wanting to improve relations Mr Brezhnev will have to hold back the more zealous members of the KGB from the reprisals they are certainly advocating at this moment.

## Speaking for the victims

Who are the real victims of the monetary crisis which is the real agenda of the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington this week? Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, the managing director of the Fund, had no doubt. In his press conference on the eve of the meeting, he explained that the "innocent victims and helpless spectators" of the crisis are the less developed countries. In the event, the IMF meeting will start today in far more hopeful circumstances than seemed likely. The agreement of the Finance Ministers of the Group of Ten to a highly specific agenda, leading to another and possibly decisive meeting in November, at least recognises the urgency of the situation. But it remains true that the burden falls on the less developed nations.

Their sufferings are immediate. Their aid has been cut, currency uncertainty is making nonsense of the marketing arrangements for their primary products, by way of price stabilisation and long term contracts; and the prospect of even a mild recession in world trade, already predicted by the officials of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, threatens far graver damage. This week they have their opportunity to make clear the depth of their alarm and resentment at the hurt they are likely to suffer from a rich man's quarrel, and they are justified in making the most of it.

They have already, in Nassau, had the opportunity to state their own priorities. They are not those of the rich countries of the Group of Ten. They care nothing at all for the price of gold, and not much—apart from the Latin American countries—for the American 10 per

cent surcharge on imports. What the developing countries urgently want is a return to fixed currency parities and some clear effort at any rate to stabilise aid flow. The first is the necessary condition for self help and forward planning, and the second for continuing progress of any kind for the poorest countries.

There is a real danger that in Washington a pious resolution along the lines demanded by the less developed countries will be all that will result from the meeting. The preliminary talks among the Group of Ten show some hope: but a declaration of long term objectives, which might give the illusion of progress, will not keep a single man at work or sell a bag of coffee.

The real risk of lack of progress, however, is that the rich countries will not feel the urgency so strongly as do the poor ones. Among the US officials in Washington it is argued that the present float of currencies is slowly achieving what the Americans want. Among eight of the Group of Ten—Japan being the exception—there is little sign that the present US measures have really begun to hurt: whereas a solution which would give the US balance of payments the benefit which she is seeking undoubtedly would hurt.

In this situation, a strong lead from one of the rich countries can help to achieve a settlement. Britain seems better placed than other countries to give this lead. We can speak for the Commonwealth and with real disinterest. We have not been particularly hurt by the import surcharge and we are not among the countries to whose trade practices the Americans object. We could serve as honest broker between the whole group of rich countries and the less developed countries.

## The loss of the moonstone

The story so far: After wandering in the political wilderness, the Mighty Atastroke emerges at the festival of the general election where he finds that the people are gullible. "Put your faith in me," he says, "and the quality of life shall be good and the rise in the cost of living shall cease." Then, chanting the magic word "Atastroke!" he turns himself into a near facsimile of a Prime Minister. Now read on....

The months went by and it was as the Mighty Atastroke had promised. The quality of life improved so much that 929,000 people were no longer called upon to go to work. Some, too foolish to value this gift of unlimited leisure, were ungrateful and tried to find jobs; but Atastroke and his minions turned them away with firm but kindly words. "Stand on your own two feet," they said. And many tried to do so and fell down and were much confused, particularly those on the Upper Clyde.

And there was yet more confusion when the cost of living was seen not only to rise but to soar; and the people were dismayed and asked "Why does not the Mighty Atastroke do as he vowed?" Then another minion, the Minister for Cows and Crops, soothed them saying, "Surely nobody took that stuff seriously," and the people understood. It was simply Atastroke's little jest. Goodness, how the people laughed. And how the mighty Atastroke laughed and how his shoulders heaved and his teeth shone to think how well his

jest had worked and how he had fooled most of the people for much of the time. And so, when the International Monetary Fund revealed that consumer prices in Britain had risen by a wondrous 10.3 per cent within a year, the people were philosophical and said, "Strange are the ways of Atastroke." And they tightened their belts.

But the Mighty One turned away their wrath, saying that the ills of the past year had been the work of his evil predecessor who had laid such curses upon the land as too much taxation and wasteful Government spending and high wages that led to unemployment. And he summoned his senior minions to meet him at the mansion called Chequers, where these curses would be lifted and eyes would be kept on the way ahead. Yet he seemed to have lost faith in the magic word for he spoke it not. But the people remembered. And those for whom the quality of life was good and for whom money and work presented no problem, since they had little or none of either, dreamed of the next festival of the general election when they might themselves cry "Atastroke!" and send him back whence he had come.

Next: What else has the Mighty Atastroke in store for Britain? And how high can prices go? And how many more people need never go to work again? Watch the meeting at Chequers on Friday week and the Conservative Party conference for further thrilling instalments.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

KESWICK: Very often words or phrases are thrown at one which, at the time, mean little but which later sink in and make one think. Someone said to me last Saturday in the busy market place: "Everyone has bats this year"—with emphasis on "everyone." There have, however, been practically no bats over my garden this summer, nor have I seen any in two of their other usual haunts. Those in my garden were small ones, probably pipistrelles, who seemed to pluck moths almost off the lighted windows, but those I used to see in the other places were bigger bats, often flying alone. I had missed them all and wondered if lack of food had sent them away or were eaves or church-towers being tidied too much. But, to my great pleasure, I happened to go along Derwentwater a few evenings ago. In the orange glow which precedes dusk, and saw 13 bats (all small ones) in a distance of about two miles. So perhaps my informant is partly right—everyone has bats (small ones) but me. There may be no bats in this garden, but there are other things. Toads are on the move since the weather got damper and one, a huge beast with copper eyes, was found sitting comfortably under a down-pipe where the water could run over it. It was covered with a leaping slat, it had a thicket of Algerian iris at hand for shade and a wealth of slugs, woodlice and beetles for food. Where, I wonder, do these garden toads go to breed? The nearest standing water is a good three-quarters of a mile away but this is, perhaps, no distance for a willing toad. Toads on the move, here, are as much part of autumn as the fading leather on the fell, the swallows who pass south on a warm afternoon or the excited flock of red-polls who still visit the garden birches.

ENID J. WILSON

ALTHOUGH the older people of Peterborough talk of pre-war dole queues which stretched three abreast from the labour exchange to the empty shops on the Broadway, today's display of unemployment in the city—2,213 are out of work—is much more public.

There is little evidence of the adults who are without jobs but about 10 a.m. each day teenage boys start to drift into the Cathedral Square. By midday there may be 60 to 100 boys and youths sitting on the walls of the raised flowerbeds or milling under the arches of the seventeenth century Guildhall which features prominently in the guide book, they give to Londoners interested in Peterborough's town expansion programme.

Peterborough's problems are of a much lower magnitude than those of the Clyde or Tyne, but when unemployment is so obvious in a community with such a strong reputation of postwar prosperity it is fair evidence that there is something more than a temporary recession at hand.

Only on Thursday afternoon is there room to sit in the square. That is when the shop girls have their half-day, and if the jobless boys persuade their mothers to let them keep a little of the £3.05 supplementary benefit they have been getting up to this week, then they try to take a girl off for an afternoon at the pictures and a slow cup of coffee.

"At least it's going up to £3.60 at the weekend—perhaps I'll manage a packet of fags as well," said Andrew McNish, aged 16, as he sat under the Guildhall. He left school last year to take an apprenticeship to Peterborough's largest employer, the Perkins diesel engine factory. His father has been there most of his working life. At the beginning of this year, Perkins announced that 1,000 men would be losing their jobs during the course of it. With lower manning requirements a percentage of apprentices was also included. Six months after leaving school, Andrew was out of a job.

Since then, the only work he has had was four weeks on a building site. Although Peterborough plans to expand from a city of 80,000 to one of 250,000 by the mid-1980s, most of the heavy construction and building work is being carried out by outside contractors. There is little work in that direction for the predominantly engineering craftsmen of Peterborough. Occasionally, a boy like Andrew McNish will get a few weeks holding a surveyor's chain or making tea.

During previous difficulties the heavy engineering firms at Peterborough have rarely laid off their apprentices. They considered it essential to have trained men for better times.

"Now some firms have reduced their intake of apprentices by as much as a half and of course they have their pick of the best qualified lads," said Mr Arthur Gostage, Peterborough's principal careers officer. Mr Gostage now has 271 unemployed under-18s registered with him, including 132 who have not had jobs since leaving school.

He does not believe that there will be an easy solution, but he does want to offer the jobless teenagers something more than idle chats in the Cathedral Square. With Mr Arthur Bower, the city's youth officer, Mr Gos-

As Britain's jobless total approaches the million mark MALCOLM STUART reports from Peterborough where the number of dole queue teenagers—some of them without work since leaving school—highlights a new and growing problem for Britain's youth. The first of two articles.

## The teenage doldrums



Peterborough: youth on the dole

tage is opening the Peterborough Youth Centre to his charges and skilled men, some of them themselves on the dole, who will offer to give the boys basic crafts training.

Careers officers have been meeting at Swansea this weekend for their annual conference. An emergency session on unemployment was arranged and 440 delegates crowded in to hear colleagues from the areas of Britain with the gravest problems. But areas like Peterborough were not absent from the discussions. Mr Dennis Price, careers officer for County Durham, told the delegates: "Things must be bad when normally prosperous areas of the country are getting a serious taste of unemployment."

Speaking of the human misery, depression, and frustration of some young people unable to find work, Mr Price said one boy told him: "You know all that careers talk we had at school? Well, they never told us how to be unemployed."

Nationally, the latest available

figures show that 49,788 boys under 18 and 29,467 girls are out of work and 34,569 are school-leavers. New entrants for apprenticeships for boys dropped from 49,370 last year to 42,396 this summer. Only one region—London and the South-east—has more vacancies for boys than there are job-seekers and even this is only a margin of 13 per cent, compared with 129 per cent a year ago.

The careers officers and those closely concerned with employment welfare are convinced that the technological shake-out, rather than a simple trade recession, is at the base of the problem. The Rev. Bill Wright, industrial chaplain for Teesside, carries with him a Guardian article printed last January warning that there was little to offer those losing their jobs under productivity deals.

"The jobs will never be replaced in the existing firms. This is technological unemployment," Mr Wright said. "On Teesside we are dominated by the chemical and steel industries

and both are virtually eliminating unskilled jobs. The unions certainly don't seem to be worrying about this. They seem to take the attitude that, so long as nearly all members are able to earn better money, then it will be quite acceptable to carry the remaining 5, 6, or 7 per cent."

This summer on Teesside employers wanted a batch of GCE "O" levels or CSE grade 1s from the apprentices they were prepared to take on. "These youngsters will spend part of their time at technical college and will obviously be quite highly educated at the end of their training," Mr Wright said. "In the end, I think they are going to be a bit too bright for the jobs they are now being trained for. I only hope they have the opportunities to go on from there or there is going to be a great deal of frustration in years to come."

"The steel and chemical industries are already so complex that men with degrees are now required for what are virtually foremen's jobs. This means, of course, that our great problems are with the less academic lad who in previous times could usually have been fitted in. They are not school-leavers. These usually get a job somewhere. It's the lad who has had five, six, or 10 jobs. He's unstable and reacts badly to authority and now there is no labour shortage nobody wants to know him."

Tony Maddolo, aged 18, started work as an apprentice motor mechanic at Peterborough. He liked working with car engines, but did not enjoy the compulsory sessions at technical college. He was thrown out for lack of work and lost his job. For the last five weeks he has been an £8-a-week shop assistant.

In isolated Peterborough, set at the top of the Fens and 40 miles from any other sizeable industrial centre, being out of work means either staying on and hoping for the best or moving right away. "I was offered a job as a trainee chef in London," Tony Maddolo said. "I'd even fixed up digs, but my mum won't let me go."

Ironically, the hotel and catering trade is one of the few with vacancies. It cannot attract young people partly because they do not like the hours, but also because most of the vacancies are in areas with serious accommodation problems. And there is the natural reluctance of parents to let their youngsters move a considerable distance from home.

This situation is causing problems for two Government schemes to help the young unemployed, a little-known training allowances scheme for those who move away from home to learn a trade and a series of trade training courses now being organised at many centres.

In spite of the existence of these schemes, not enough boys are taking them up. Few of the youngsters who gather daily in Cathedral Square, Peterborough, and in similar unofficial meeting places throughout the country were very successful at school. Many have had job records. But there are opportunities for at least some of them and the tragedy is that not all the openings have been explored.

Tomorrow: where the jobs are and what is being done.

"At least the Supplementary Benefit is going up to £3.60 at the weekend—perhaps I'll manage a packet of fags as well"—Andrew McNish, age 16, unemployed citizen of Peterborough.  
"You know all that careers talk we had at school? Well, they never told us how to be unemployed"—comment by out-of-work youth to Mr Dennis Price, careers officer for County Durham.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The Ulster debate

Sir—Before I arrived at the Commons to hear the two day debate on Northern Ireland last week I had naïvely supposed that a large majority of MPs would attend the proceedings more or less continuously. However, this simple faith was soon shattered by the appearance of the House in the late afternoon and early evening; a few reeling Members dotted the otherwise monotonous landscape of empty benches, one or two small groups of honourable gentlemen chatted and laughed among themselves, whilst the current speaker stressed the seriousness of the situation. At nine o'clock members trooped in to hear the winding-up, and an hour later they trooped out again, evidently well satisfied with their contributions to the debate.

The issues of unemployment in Birmingham and Scotland (adjournment debates) were left to the pedants who were interested in such trivial matters.

Nobody could reasonably expect all MPs to be in the Chamber throughout an eight-hour debate. It is also understandable that during a long session they would find it impossible (or undesirable) to be present every day; but surely a debate lasting two days does not impose undue strain on any Member. The public is entitled to expect its representatives to attend the House when a matter of such importance is debated, if only to listen to the views of other Members.

Otherwise, what are we to make of our admirable system of parliamentary democracy from which we are told in Common Market discussions, the other European countries have so much to learn?

S. R. Emdin.  
70 Leamington Avenue,  
Morden,  
Surrey.

must be isolated from the Catholic ghetto areas and that this can be done only when Catholics are treated fairly in Ulster. This isolation will be extremely difficult to achieve with the British Army in occupation.

For years the presence of British troops in Ireland has caused bitter resentment among the people. In Ulster the Catholic minority have been discriminated against severely and they must see internment supported by the British Army as yet another persecution. (It is interesting to note that very little publicity is made of searching the Shankill Road for arms.) It is easy to forget that when troops were first despatched it was to keep apart the militant factions. However, now they should be withdrawn and replaced by a United Nations peace keeping force.

The involvement of the IRA provisions has made this an international problem. Only then, with the abolition of internment and an independent force of law and order can the Catholics be given a fair deal.

Dave Walsh,  
41 Salisbury Road,  
Cardiff.

Sir—Liberals and others who want to substitute a UN force for the British troops in Ulster overlook one little difficulty. No member of the UN will allow its men to be used in an urban situation such as Belfast or Londonderry's. Cyprus and Sinai are child's play by comparison. The UN couldn't raise a force for Ulster.—Yours faithfully,

William Cooper,  
London N 6.

### Moto-cross

Sir—May I use your columns to point out to Mr Walker that the public purse sustains a massive loss from the construction and operation of motorways. Do you think he will decide to close them?—Yours faithfully,

Alan Finch,  
3 Gaddum Road,  
Manchester.

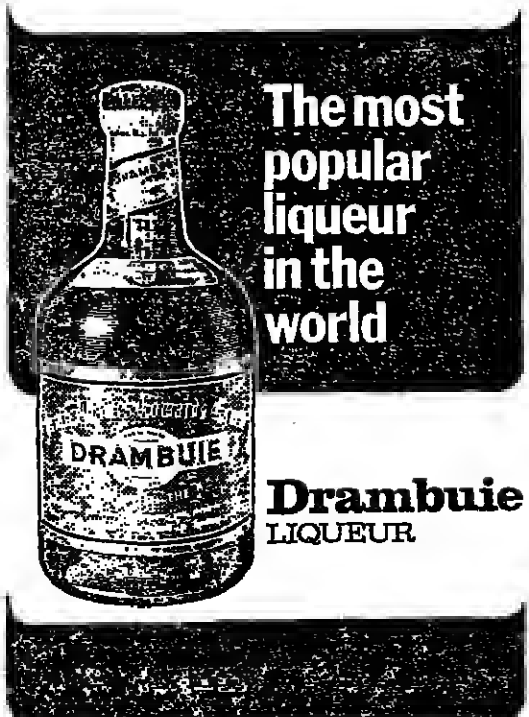
## The Economist

In this issue:

IMF. in disarray:  
so carry on  
floating.

Britain's  
tourist industry  
—a success story.

An authoritative view for people  
who must be better informed.





PETER JENKINS

## Policy stock pot

ONE of the dilemmas of a party in opposition concerns the importance it should give to policy-making. The old adage says that oppositions don't win elections but governments lose them. Policy statements can become hostages to political fortune, not only at elections but when office is won. But according to another part of the conventional wisdom, oppositions must look like alternative governments and therefore must be armed with a credible repository of alternative policies. The best balance probably lies in making few promises while putting forward a distinctive approach. The Labour Party usually finds it easier to publish detailed statements of policy than to agree upon a broad set of priorities. Problem-solving takes the heat out of ideological arguments which lurk behind fundamental questions of principle or purpose. Socialism may be the language of priorities but it is spoken in many tongues and dialects. Nevertheless, as the Labour Party enters into what should be the formative period of its term of opposition, it is conspicuously marked by the annual conference which opens a week today in Brighton—it is time to dare to take critical stock of itself and its experiences in office, here are important questions to ask before new policies are elaborated or old ones refurbished.

### Fixing failures

Can the failures of those years in office be put down to bad luck, external difficulties and the poisoned inheritance of 1964? Was the Wilson Government merely blown off course, were the blights the Treasury, the homes of Zurich, the spectre of the press?

Or, if error is admitted, were the failures to do with incompetence in carrying out the programme rather than with the inadequacy of the programme itself? Were the prescriptions at fault (or, as many would argue, never even a proper try) or was the diagnosis itself in error? Labour's approach by 1964 and it remains hardly altered today—can be simply recapitulated. Economic growth, or the maximisation of resources, was the first and overriding priority. The proceeds of growth would meet the cost of the social programmes. Some of these programmes, for example wage-related unemployment benefits, would themselves be conducive to efficiency as well as to social justice. But economic expansion would be promoted chiefly through a panoply of state interventions and encouragements; planning would be the responsibility of the government which would also focus and control "the white heat of technology."

Between government and industry, both trade unions and employers, there would be a "partnership" of a new kind. The many business analogies fashionable at that time suggested a managerialism for government. One of the key words was "modernisation" and that implied not so much change as "progress," increasing the efficiency and outputs of existing institutions. The approach was certainly vigorous "purposive" was the other word we learnt, but it was not in the exact meaning of the word radical.

### Real priorities

Now which were—or he came in office—the real priorities here? To make changes in society, that is to say to better people's lives by means of achieving a sufficient rate of economic expansion; or to change society, including people's attitudes and behaviour, in order to clock up a superior economic performance? Was the object to control the means of production, or control the people for the purpose of increasing productivity? Was the idea—or did it become—to get more output from the plant in return for fringe benefits? Was that the "Social Democratic Contract"? Was the relationship intended to be as between benevolent employer and his output-orientated employees?

In the week leading up to the Labour Conference we might consider some of these questions. For there is surely a difference between recognising economic growth as a requisite and elevating it into a social philosophy almost comparable to the Victorian idea of progress. The Labour Party's many virtues and talents do not obviously include a special competence in production engineering. The relationship between a Social Democratic party and its working-class constituents is surely not of a managerial kind.

THE KGB is no doubt telling the Kremlin by Britain of over a hundred Soviet agents in a splendidly clever move, in a concerted game plan devised by Western intelligence agencies to put an end to large-scale Soviet espionage inside the Communist world—and, for once, the KGB may be right. Certainly the numbers of KGB personnel in Britain are not greater than in some other Western countries, if all the circumstances are taken into account. In Austria Soviet Embassy and trade mission personnel amount to some 130 people, in spite of the country's small size and limited economic importance.

In Argentina, where the Italian Embassy is content with about half a dozen people, although the Italians form a large colony in the country, the Soviet Union has about 100 people, although there are hardly any Soviet citizens there.

In Sweden the Russians have about 400 officials. Western counter-intelligence services have been telling their governments for a number of years that something must be done about this, but the politicians were not inclined to listen. Even in the United States Edgar Hoover and the FBI were even when they sought to block the provision of extensive consular facilities to the Russians on the grounds that these would be used largely for espionage.

In intelligence quarters, it is generally assumed that about half the number of Soviet officials serving abroad are KGB employees, and that, in some countries, the proportion is even higher. These claims have often been missed as being exaggerated because the information came usually from KGB defectors whose motives might be suspect. But intelligence studies of particular Soviet officials in foreign posts, where their leathery skin could be traced, tended to confirm these estimates.

Sometimes a Western government might be sufficiently impressed by the evidence produced by its own sleuths to deny an entry visa to a Soviet official, but there was some reluctance to do this, because the Russians would not be slow to retaliate. The bitterness of Western intelligence organisations sometimes broke through the surface, as in the statement made on Paris television recently by Jean

VICTOR ZORZA in Washington analyses Moscow's possible revenge

## Will the KGB try an eye for an eye?

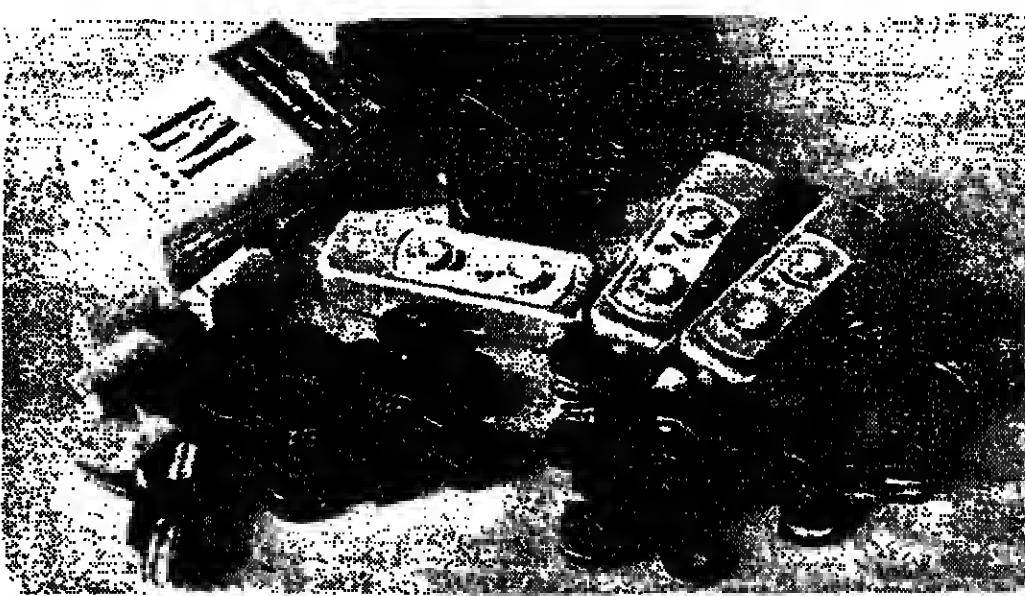
right: exhibits at a spy trial in Moscow—cassettes, a cigarette packet for hiding film

Rochet, the head of French Counter Intelligence, that his service was not getting from the government the cooperation it needed to fight foreign espionage.

The British action could reverse the trend. Press reports which say that American intelligence officials were informed in advance are no doubt correct, as far as they go, but do they go far enough? The KGB would certainly see the British move in a much wider context. The British demand that Soviet espionage must, in effect, be halted before serious progress could be made towards a European Security Conference, takes the whole issue beyond the purely bilateral relations between London and Moscow, and places it squarely on the international chessboard.

When Mr Rogers, the Secretary of State, said that the British attitude would be a very important factor "in the matter of a European conference, he was not just giving his spontaneous reaction to the news from London, but putting the Russians on notice that Britain was offering them a deal on behalf of at least some of its allies. In this sense, therefore, the Soviet complaint that the British "provocation" is designed to hold up progress towards a European security conference is valid.

But lest "Pravda" quotes me on this, as it has quoted my views on some of the activities of the CIA, I ought to say that I regard the proposed deal as a legitimate one. The scale and importance of the KGB foreign operation has grown so



blackmail—but this would tend to damage further the chances of a European security conference which the Soviet Union wants so badly—or it can accept the situation created by the expulsion. But acceptance would encourage other Western governments to follow suit and some of them have much better reason for action than even Britain had. This would break up the KGB "legal" network in the West, which is believed to be more extensive than its "underground" network—with which it connects at a number of highly vulnerable points—and it would affect adversely the KGB's power position it holds.

When, during the Khrushchev period, a campaign was launched to polish up the KGB's image tarnished by its association with Stalin, the image builders concentrated on its "patriotic" intelligence activities. There is thus a close connection between the two sides of its work at home and abroad, as a police agency and an intelligence organisation.

The British Government is hardly likely to have been pursuing any such far-reaching goal in its action against the KGB. But the actions of governments often have consequences that go beyond what was originally intended, and this is something that may well happen in the present case—if, that is, the Kremlin takes its lying down. If it does not, and takes the violent counter-attack that is, no doubt, being urged on it by the KGB, the consequences could be equally far-reaching.

© Victor Zorza

## And have we any secrets worth stealing?

by Anthony Tucker, our Science Correspondent

WHAT were all those Russian agents doing? Whitehall, formally denying the comic-cut rumours of Russian involvement in Ulster, on the Upper Clyde, and in Concorde delays, has implicitly focused on military and industrial espionage of a technical kind.

Well, Britain has a block-buster Official Secrets Act, but she hasn't many big secrets, certainly none even approaching the importance during the fifties of H-bomb know-how. There are obvious sensitive areas, such as NATO systems, underwater communication and detection, especially where these overlap with US techniques, and some high resolution surveillance developments and various aspects of weaponry and weapon systems. But Russian know-how

in these fields is comparable with that of the West even if from what is seen of advanced Russian technology, the approach appears to be crudely effective rather than elegant.

In any case, gathering useful information about these aspects of defence technology requires either direct infiltration or the subversion of key scientists. The moral dilemma which, 15 years ago, led to the defection of scientists from the West, faded even before the nuclear club reached the point of H-bomb overkill. There is no longer any great cause that might tempt a defence technocrat to spill the beans. This means that subversion requires powerful pressures of a monetary or personal kind, and although this has been the case since the 1950s, no one has suggested that the Russians had turned Hightgate into the

power-house for high-level defence espionage.

True, close technical and commercial approaches to some industries—notably electronics—is almost bound to throw up a few snippets of defence-related information. It is also likely to yield some information about processes, and industry tends to value its in-house tricks of the trade very highly. There is good reason, because often it isn't the basic technique but the modifications of practical expertise which lead to successful production. Reliability of electronic components, for example, rests almost entirely on production expertise that is unpublished.

The difficult question to answer is whether attempts to get hold of this kind of technical expertise are worth the cost of espionage. In the West the accepted practice is to buy men with the know-how, or to buy the know-how under

licence. If the US, for example, wants to step up its fast-breeder reactor development it will dangle tempting plums before key men in Britain or elsewhere. That, it seems, is quite legitimate.

And, at the diplomatic level, Western countries install technologically and scientifically competent men in their foreign embassies whose espionage purpose—apart from liaison and advice—is to report on research and development activities. This is all done in a most discreet and gentlemanly way, and it is accepted as legitimate. That there is never any hint of subversion renders such activities quite distinct from espionage.

That, anyway, would seem to be the unwritten rule, and it works. But in Russia it is at a great disadvantage. She cloaks her activities in massive internal security, cannot get into the licensing

system, appropriates patents without second thought yet has no means of tempting Western technologists to join her industries. This means she has to build up her technological expertise the hard way, unless she can glean useful information through her industrial and trade contacts. Clearly the more she has of these, the more she is likely to glean. Hence the massive establishment at Hightgate.

Yet it is such an obvious, elaborate and inefficient operation, that it can hardly be seen as sinister. It may be blatant and annoying, but hardly dangerous enough to justify the risk of a return to cold war. The KGB, which is behind the prying facade of Russia's trade institutions in London, operates from Moscow and not through diplomatic routes. It seems very probable that her diplomatic people are continually embarrassed and discouraged by the

KGB's activities, much as Russian technologists at international conferences—such as the Geneva conferences on the peaceful uses of atomic energy—are embarrassed by the absurd gag of Russian security. Even in a situation explicitly designed for the exchange of information, they are there to gather as much as they can but to give nothing away.

The truth in this age of technomania and market sensitivity is that everyone is after information, but the Russians go about things in a way which is bound to cause offence. Yet there are major differences in philosophy to take into account. The West, for example, views as highly sinister the Russian contingency plans for industrial disruption of Britain and other Western countries. But these have existed and steadily updated since the fall end of the First World War

and are an essential, if inactive, part of the Communist ethic. From the point of view of the West they are even diplomatically useful, for they can be brought in as ammunition, and as an opinion rouser whenever a Western government wants to justify strong action.

Indeed, the West is so used to such plans being a highly secure part of purely military intelligence that she will accept them only in that form, even though they may then be much more sinister. Plans for social and industrial disruption are simply not cricket, and neither is the use of trade and other delegations for industrial espionage. The KGB, it seems, has yet to learn to play the game according to our rules. Mind you, the Great Purge still leaves some 400 possible Russian agents in London. The KGB may not yet feel the need to change the game.

## Ulster's third force

Simon Winchester, Belfast: Sunday

IT IS MIDNIGHT in Dee Street. The clouds of drizzle wait down past the fixing gas lamps. The Union Jacks and the Red Hands of Ulster hang damp and lifeless on the walls. A thousand Protestant hooters. Arc lights pick out the shape of Herr Krupp's great yellow crane, the colossus of the shipyard that gives work to nearly every fit and able man in the district.

Our car sweeps soundlessly over the bridge and down towards Mersey Street, and to a network of tiny lanes, named after far-off, sweeter English rivers—Avon, Humber, Mersey, Severn—where the shipwrights and the oilmen are sitting inside over their last brew of the night. Suddenly a red light flashes on ahead. The army again, we say. Another road block—there have been four already since the start of the town. They certainly are keen tonight.

But it isn't the army. The road is blocked all right—two steel chicanes have been placed from gable end to gable end. Barbed wire is strung over the tarmac and a man in a dark uniform, with a thousand-yard stare, stands in the middle of the road, pointing upward, right in our path. "Who are you?" a voice inquires. Five men have loomed out of the dark, their cloth caps sodden with an hour of rain. Two of them have mugs of tea, another has a long ugly stick in his hand which he swings with evident purpose.

We mumble something

about wanting to get back on to the main road. "Where's your licence? And youse better get out of the car." There's little point in complaining. This gritty quintet may not have the fire power of the Army, who are conspicuously absent, and they may not have the authority of the police. But we stop, we agree to a peremptory search and finally, when we find that our licences are back in the boot, we agree to turn around and head away back into the city.

Protestant vigilantes like these have been active in the side streets in Ballymacarrett since the grim days of mid August, when the shots from the Strand, very much under local control and without a trace of a doubt very well prepared and armed indeed.

For the Grenadier Guards, who look after the area with a bit of help from the Duke of Wellington's regiment, the Protestant vigilantes are a welcome addition to the security scene. "A lot of what they do is illegal of course," their CO points out, "and if they so much as pointed a gun at one in anger we'd shoot them. They all know that. They also know that it's illegal to block off roads and stop traffic and most of them only slow cars down. But since they took over, there hasn't been a single bomb at all in their area. Tension is down and the people inside feel they can sleep through the night safely."

The police at Mountpot-

tinger barracks have agreed, with only certain legal reservations, to the activities of the vigilantes. "After all, we're only the representatives of these people ourselves," the chief inspector said yesterday. "They don't have our powers, but they can make arrests for some offences. They really are quite a help to us, in fact. They pass on intelligence to us, they keep the peace inside their area. Everything's nice and quiet here now. These Protestant found out last Easter that it's not worth rioting. Organising themselves like this seems a far more responsible way of reacting to the troubles."

But the question one wants to ask remains unanswered. Are these men really in a defensive organisation? We have all seen defence committees before in Belfast. Many began life for quite laudable purposes but have evolved since then into hard-core covers for men more offensive than defensive. The army remains concerned that the boys of Ballymacarrett may be doing the same.

Organisation is what the Protestant militants lack. Exhortations have already gone out to them to form platoons and sections in their own streets. And a third force has been created—so what happens now? What do they do if one hasn't been shot from a speeding car, as one surely could be? Will defence then remain their real obligation to the women and children who sleep behind them?

Not only are the machines expensive initially, but their running costs are also extremely high both financially and in terms of valuable and highly trained staff.

All these disadvantages of the machines are acceptable if there is no alternative. In Britain, doctors appreciate that decisions have to be made about "who shall have the right to live" and the public has reluctantly accepted the cost of the machines.

Now the whole programme will have to be re-examined. Although a kidney transplant is also expensive, it is usually a once-and-for-all operation with only a small percentage of patients returning for a second transplant. Any change in British policy will be gradual and probably slow. Contrary to common belief, the Minister of Health has little power to intervene in such a debate; such questions are decided by specialist doctors treating individual patients.

What is undeniable, though, is that kidney transplants have now moved firmly out of the experimental stage—at least in Australia—and can be considered as a routine method of treating chronic kidney failure.



## PICKFORDS GENTLE GIANT FOR REMOVALS

Pickfords men are trained professionals. Trained to take proper care of your precious things. Trained to protect and handle fragile items with tenderness. They tackle any job, from one item to a household, professionally. And if your things need storing temporarily, Pickfords can store them nearby because they have branches everywhere. Then they can move them again when you ring. Whenever you are, you can't be far from Pickfords. When you're thinking of moving your own precious possessions, ask Pickfords in. After all, Pickfords have been moving since 1646 but they're getting better at it, every year. They were calling themselves the Gentle Giant way back in the 1930's. You'll appreciate this professionalism.

PICKFORDS

look in the telephone directory or Yellow Pages for your local branch.

Guy Frenchman in Sydney: Sunday

## Success swops

only for a small percentage of patients suffering chronic kidney failure. Kidney machines, which work by purifying the blood two or three times a week, have been considered the most effective way to keep such patients alive. A pessimistic leader in the "British Medical Journal" last February dismissed kidney transplants as "not yet sufficiently advanced to provide a solution."

The attitude to transplants in Australia could hardly be more different—and the latest figures indicate that the Australian decision may well be the correct one.

A European survey showed last year that about 78 per cent of patients on artificial kidney machines survived for at least one year. However,



the chronic shortage of machines in Europe meant that "most patients presenting for treatment are not accepted" so that the actual one-year survival rate of patients with the disease is probably well below 50 per cent.

The new figures from Australia show that of all the patients there needing treatment, the 5-year survival rate is between 50 and 60 per cent. In addition, patients who have successfully undergone transplants have a much higher quality of life than those on kidney machines.

A major disadvantage of large-scale dialysis on kidney machines is the cost, as Britain has found in recent years as the artificial kidney programme has developed,

NEW EVIDENCE from Australia and New Zealand of the success of a revolutionary approach to kidney disease promises to cause a reappraisal of British policy. Until now, dialysis on artificial kidney machines has been the mainstay of British treatment. Kidney transplants have been reserved for the privileged few "suitable" patients.

A report now published by the Australian National Renal Transplantation Sub-committee shows that official policy in Australia is to reverse these priorities. The first line of attack there is a transplant for all suitable patients and the results of the first few years of this policy are dramatic.

The difference between European and Australian attitudes is striking. In 1969-70, Europe, with a population of some 500 million, performed only 874 kidney transplants using organs from dead people. In the same period, Australia and New Zealand—with a combined population of only 18 million—had 200 transplants.

Ever since the early days of kidney transplants, most British doctors have regarded them as "risky" and suitable

in disarray. carry on floating.

Britain's first industry success story



# Who says what • who loves whom • who drops out

## THE NEW TABOOS

'Some call it a swing of the pendulum, some a puritan backlash... Two court cases, or a tendency to narrow the range of television programmes can do no more than disguise the realities'



IN A PERIOD of rapid social change like the present, two phases can be distinguished. The first was popularly called the "Permissive Society." The emphasis of the time, and of the phrase, was on the new condition. The proponents of change were the focus of attention: the generations for whom sex and marriage were not necessarily linked; the young stirrers of stags and TV. Other, scarcely related pressures for change happened to come to fruition at the same time: liberalisation of the laws on capital punishment, abortion, homosexuality. And yet another strand produced various voices seeking change in the structure of society: from non-Parliamentary direct political action to the search for an "Alternative Society" which rejects many of the orthodox economic values as well as the moral. Inevitably, since most of the raised voices were from the young, this area too was linked with the others.

Hence, the Permissive Society. Not so much a moral jungle as an evolving jumble of attitudes.

But in the past year, something has changed. Some call it a swing of the pendulum, some a "puritan backlash." The process of change itself cannot have stopped. Two court cases, or a tendency to narrow the range of television programmes, can do no more than disguise the realities of that already complex movement.

What has indeed happened, however, is that the process is being viewed from

the other side. The spotlight falls now on the spokesmen of the old values, on the reactions of the established order and its institutions; on the expressions of those who do not accept the need for change, or who dislike its direction, or simply who reveal its problems.

This second phase of the process reveals much sense, and not just from one side. On this page it is Richard Neville who criticises aspects of the drop-out philosophy; Alma Birk, life peeress, who shows on Wednesday that even the most obvious practical action—the fight against venereal disease—is hindered by the officialdom of orthodox society.

But contradictions like that are basic to the debate. For they spring from deep responses which are not altogether rational. Sometimes it is an idea that evokes the reaction: in day four of this series, John Freeman discusses a situation in which radical Christianity is acceptable as run-of-the-mill television fare but orthodox communism is not; while from the radical side, Stuart Hood lays out the challenge to the consensus view of "objectivity" which underlies the most unsettling debate that medium has yet faced.

More often, though, it is the form of expression which triggers the reflex response. Ten years ago this autumn a television programme called "That Was The Week That Was" was launched on the crest of the "satire" wave. Three years later its successor was stopped, ostensibly because of the

general election, and television has never had such comment again. Now, "Private Eye," 10 years old in November, stands alone in this field. Yet on Wednesday, part three of this series—in which John Wells assesses the "Eye" and Linda Christman seeks politicians' own reactions to personal attacks—reveals attitudes which must give cause at least to question the protective response.

But nowhere do the problems of orthodoxy show more clearly than in the concern with obscenity which is at the centre of current debate. Here two areas mix: sex itself, and the concepts of "bad language," of "good taste," of the power of words themselves. Both are taboo areas of long standing in all societies. (Tomorrow, when Lord Longford explains his own values, Tony Hall provides a historical sidelight on an earlier campaigner.) And though our own society might reject a belief in magic, its responses under pressure show much the same powers at work.

It is in this potentially constructive period when the traditional ideas reassert themselves against the challenge of the new, that the merely ritual responses most clearly stand out. If there is to be any meeting of the two, it is this area that needs to be understood by all sides.

That is why this series of articles—which approaches the problem from a wide range of viewpoints—takes its title: The New Taboos.

I do believe an alternative society is emerging... based on alternative morality. The more it is met with the frenzied sledgehammers of the ruling mentality the greater is its resilience

RICHARD NEVILLE ON HIS CREDO

THE COURTROOM enforces an idiotic polarity. Truth versus falsehood, right versus wrong, innocent versus guilty—so for strategic reasons communication is often reduced to an exchange of platitudes. Complicated ideas are dangerous because they can be distorted by the bewigged machinery in cynical determination to entrap their exponents.

My gushing of "generation gaps" at the "OZ" trial finale was the product of six weeks' frustration, a war cry of defeat, a spasm of tottering coherence which resorted to weary sociologues in a desperate, disillusioned attempt to trap in a cliché what we had, apparently failed to stricture through 19 expert witnesses and over a dozen hours of dramatic jury speeches.

There are all sorts of gaps between all sorts of people, and talk of generations is lazy shorthand which gives but no insight into the process of evolving cultural/political insularities between certain groups. While admitting recurring bouts of scepticism I do believe an alternative society is emerging in the West, based on an alternative morality. The more it is met with the frenzied sledgehammers of the ruling mentality, the greater is its resilience, the more united become its participants and the more determined are they to overthrow a civilisation which, despite protestations to the contrary, puts property before people and profit before you and me.

The alternative society does not see itself as a vanguard political party, disciplined and puritanical, shuddering from self purges and gearing itself to mobilise the masses into taking over their own treads. It is loose, classless, youthful, amorphous, mobile, with a tendency to group in certain areas—in what Tom Hayden has called New Territories—scattered throughout Europe and the United States.

Many are culture-tourists, but the most sensitive, committed members recognise that the next revolution must begin with themselves, involving a fundamental adaptation of ambitions, life style, and human relationships. Aggressive, consumerist careerism embraces all classes and cannot be expunged by mimeographed manifestos; so the new radical's ideal (still nascent) structure is the full-time collective, aimed at abolishing hierarchies and eliminating flagrant show-off individualism. Part of the process of smashing the pigeon holes can be witnessed in the lightning emergence of the liberation movements of gays, blacks, women and children. Obviously these alternative pockets must connect with Third World movements; but at the climactic comfortable end of the colonial spectrum and not part of the romantic "I-am-a-Brazilian-in-minority-in-Dalston" syndrome.

Such attitudes, although exaggerated, confirm the politicisation of the alternative society in the past three years. The stoned pumpkins of late sixties Arts Labs are now knocking down the

generalised State violence. This sometimes be answered in kind. This is not to justify the fondly exploited of exasperated powder monkeys, but to question the criteria by which perpetrators of social outrage are rated. A bomb hurled at an inanimate symbol of oppression is called violence. Because of a cost-cutting design, a bridge collapses killing scores of workers and is called an accident.

Homelessness, poverty, and exploitive wars have become acts of violence so mundane that Government and silent majority no longer form emergency task forces to end them.

In his "Concluding Confessions" (September "Esquire") Lieutenant Calley harrowingly details his version of the massacre at My Lai. While women and children are being randomly butchered, or, with the men and boys, herded into pits to be slaughtered like the cattle in Hud, one American GI is forcing a Vietnamese woman to suck him off. As an inducement, he poses a hand grenade at the head of her child. One imagines that if Lord Longford and Mary Whitehouse were locked in the midst of this carnage, they would be shocked that the soldier's fly was undone.

### SEX

Personally speaking, society's endless sexual gear-crashing has become a stale cacophony. I feel like an ageing prize fighter: a man once caught opening his raincoat on the last tube, destined to forever repeat the performance on the Circle Line, long after the original desire has vanished.



(Before appearing on TV, I am usually approached by an impeccably mannered gentleman with a clipboard, apologising in advance for his next remark but er um ah he is regrettably compelled by head office to request that I do not say fuck during the programme, ho bo.)

Ob well, here we go. A sexual ethic designed by the superstitious to be imposed on the ignorant has not the mildest relevance in the seventies. If you have no wish to preserve the inheritance of property, why preserve the family? If you have no wish to preserve the family, of what use is even lip service monogamy? If aggression has outlived its usefulness, what better substitute than exhilarating exploration of our sexuality in word, deed and fantasy?

My first visit to Copenhagen preceded Lord Longford's last by 21 months. Who knows in what sexual climate were reared those who favoured whips and pigs, but the audience looked more like the products of British public schools than potential readers of "OZ." It all seemed old fashioned, rather than particularly squalid. My visit took place on Christmas Eve. At the end of the performance, the sweating naked cast began singing carols, with the audience joining in, while brightly wrapped presents were distributed in us all (a generous selection of porno books) proving that Sin City believes in Santa Claus.

Like any mass change of consciousness, guiltless sexuality involves collision with the morally pre-historic. Although orgasms are not yet casually linked with cancer, people can still be goaded for "impulsively lustful desires." Of course the hard porn industry exploits its "workers" as well as the fantasies of its customers, and in that respect is no different from the people who make Jags, although the products of this former are responsible for less recorded fatalities.

It is true that the underground press has imitated the prejudices of the more profit oriented sexual pioneers, especially by assuming that sexual objects are exclusively female, but this will be overcome not only through intellectual recognition of sergeant major sexism, but also by rearranging the structure of underground organisations so that staff women are not merely typists and paste-uppers. (One positive outcome of the exile of myself and co-"OZ" editors.)

Obscenity is legally defined as a tendency to deprave and corrupt, which is the opposite to what the underground press sets out to do. As one man's obscenity is another man's diamond mine, each person should make his own list of that which in his opinion depraves and corrupts. The only reference to sex in my list would

be to the effect of its unmet suppression.

If I were to include books at which in my personal definition, corrupting, I would mention Mr. Puzos' "The Godfather," of which the six-million-and-first reader. In sex is treated primitively, linked to big cock-more pleasure myth, but riveting significance is the sexual acceptance by the author, characterised by avid readers that preoccupations of the Mafia are so bow sane. One of the book's m heroic figures culminates his criminal apprenticeship by binding up two men stuffing towels in their throats to at screams, then with an axe methodically chopping off a pair of legs the ankles, then at the knees, then at the thighs and so on, all of which should draw the crowds at the coming movie. In real life such act would earn its perpetrator a prison sentence, but its fulsome depiction tumbles from bookshelves all over world.

If in real private life an OZ Rupert Bear did sexually devour opposite number, few people, zoologists apart, would care; but its bare depiction earns a gaol sentence, while according to a contributor to "Sunday Telegraph," has the sup of 90 per cent of the British people

### DRUGS

In his latest book, "We Are Everywhere," Jerry Rubin announces that doesn't trust anyone who isn't stoned all or most of the time—a sentiment typical of the extremism now apparently compulsory in US Movement circles and yet one knows will be meaningless.

Cannabis and LSD are, at the simplest significance, social drugs, essential for those within the Movement as whiskey at an Irish wake. Because such drugs are against the law they engender a mild sense of camaraderie, and there is some justification in believing that judicious use can assuage the personality in jumping the rails of pre-conditioning. Not that they are a push-button Super-psychic. Some Lieutenant Calley's troops were probably stoned.

Hard drugs, incidentally, are of little interest to the alternative society. Heroin is a deadly dead-end fix, imperialist brain-damager, the logic just guzzle of the Pepsi generation, amphetamines are tailored mainly to the young executive on his way down.

While there are "responsible" articles in the quality Sundays' informative documents on vision, the most authoritative continuing analysis of the drug scene is the underground press, because contributions are written by and for drug consumers. They are not lecturing by those whose experience is limited to a few white mice and a syringe.

More people every day in this country smoke cannabis and no amount



clumsy over-reaction by authorities will eradicate its use. It was offered to me in Wormwood Scrubs. Some police admit privately that cannabis laws do little to deter consumption but it is no comfort to those young smokers in prison to know that several drugs squad men are currently suspended from duties pending official investigations.

All these issues then are alienating young people from conventional society. Even in such minor ways as a journey to a pop festival which goes there into running a gauntlet of policewomen in hot pants or merely watching the depiction of an activity, the execution of which brought them all into the world in the first place.

Meanwhile, overground media generally treat sex, drugs, and violence in misguidedly maternal tone and offer very little to discommodate the comfortable and corrupt. The press pursues new mysteries with old formulas, TV serials glorify big business, law-enforcers international arms dealers. British radio offers a live audience four second of free speech each every Saturday night fights the flag during the week.

Ho hum. Life goes on, with the contribution being just another slab of grey type in a debate which in itself is more part of the distracting spectacle than any solution.

Giles Foresight can relax. He's well protected and secure with GRE Blue Plan Home Insurance. Ask your broker.

The Foresights (and you) get a good deal from

**GRE** Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group  
Royal Exchange, London EC3P 3DN



Rupert and the Porn Commission — 1



"What is this rubbishy magazine? It's quite the worst I've ever seen!"



But Lord, I've never seen it from before. One collects such things from every book!"



"I am disgusted and APPALLED!" Order! It's a book, it's not like the others!"



"This is the best I've ever seen. I don't know what you're talking about!"

مركز الأبحاث







**BELLS**  
SCOTCH WHISKY  
*"Afore ye go"*

Where no realistic asset position can be given, such as in the case of banks and insurance firms with inner reserves, or some mining companies, no figure will be shown.

THE SWEETEST SWEET, WITH

shown.

Company	P/E ratio	Britannic	178
Atlantic Assets	127	Equity and Law	118
Dawson (Jos.) Ord	164	Legal & General	144
Dawson (Jos.) A	180	London & Manchester	100
Gaskell & Chambers	150	Pearl	200
Westland Aircraft	113	Prudential	106
		Refuge B	185

State, local, and foreign banks are required to file reports of their deposits with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The reports are used by the Federal Reserve Bank to determine the amount of currency in circulation and the amount of deposits in the banks. The reports are also used by the Federal Reserve Bank to determine the amount of currency in circulation and the amount of deposits in the banks.







## SITUATIONS

language  
training  
officer

BEA, Europe's largest airline, are seeking a young person with a degree in modern languages (preferably Italian, Spanish or French) and either one year's Teacher Training or two years' practical teaching experience. He, or she, will assist the Senior Language Training Officer to determine language training requirements to meet defined customer service standards, including the preparation and production of course programmes for language laboratory technical equipment and training in European languages on this equipment. A knowledge of the travel industry would be advantageous for this position.

Starting salary £1878 p.a. on a scale rising to £2273 p.a. Excellent conditions of service plus opportunities for occasional air travel.

**BEA**

Apply in writing to: Assistant Personnel Officer,  
[Communications and Regional] (G)  
BEA Baseline House,  
South Rutland,  
Middlesex.

## BABTIE, SHAW &amp; MORTON

require the following staff:

Senior, Chartered and  
Graduate Engineers

to work in their Glasgow office on a variety of interesting public health engineering projects including major regional drainage schemes. Applicants for the senior positions must have had several years' experience in the design and construction of sewers, pumping stations and treatment plants. There are openings for engineers with an interest in large diameter tunnel outlets under the sea.

Salary in accordance with age and ability. Luncheon vouchers issued. Free life assurance benefit and attractive superannuation scheme.

Apply by letter, stating age, qualifications and full details of experience, to:  
Technical Secretary,  
Babtie, Shaw & Morton,  
95 Bothwell Street,  
Glasgow G2 7HX.

TOP CLASS  
SPECIALITY SALESMEN

To be trained up to Qualifying Standard in Hearing Aid Dispensing.  
Present staff earn up to £5,000 per annum.  
Age limits 35 to 50.

Please send sales record in detail to:  
**COMMUNICARE LTD., 32 THE HIGH STREET,  
REIGATE, SURREY.**

## ELECTRIC VEHICLE SALESMAN

required for the Midlands area, to demonstrate and sell the Cabac Electric Vehicle to Dairies, Hospitals, Municipalities, etc., with a view to becoming Area Sales Manager. Applicants should have some electric or mechanical transport knowledge and be prepared to work hard, in exchange for generous rewards.

Please apply in writing, giving details of past history, to:—

The General Manager,  
**SMITHS ELECTRIC VEHICLES LTD.,**  
Team Valley, Gateshead.  
Tel.: 0632 871 311.

Computers  
could mean  
more  
money and  
a secure  
future  
for YOU

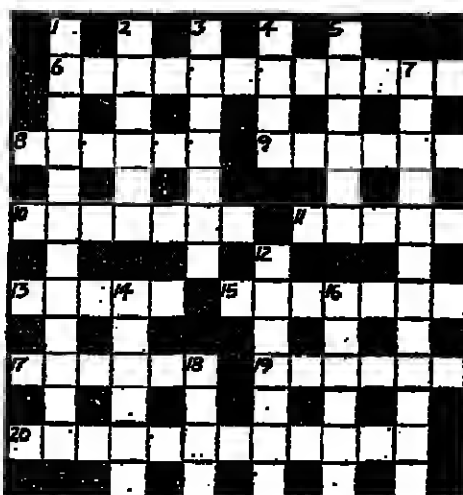
Have you ever thought of a career in computers? You possibly have and thought you were not clever enough. Well, why not? The experts decide that for you? Simply fill in the coupon and we will send you a FREE test and full details of our Computer Training System. If you fail—so what! All it has cost you is a 3p stamp. For aptitude test and details phone 021-550 4189 or send this coupon now.

Name ..... MG 2209  
Address .....  
Tel. ....  
Age ..... Occupation .....

COMPUTECH TEFTONT,  
Dudley Road, Halesowen,  
Worcestershire.

## QUICK CROSSWORD No. 513

- ACROSS  
6. Unlicensed listener (12).  
8. Spring (6).  
9. Soldiers (6).  
10. Points of view (7).  
11. Geometrical solid (5).  
13. It is 12 miles from Falkmouth (5).  
15. Perilous (7).  
17. Hidden gunman (6).
- DOWN  
1. Formal protest (12).  
2. Road (6).  
3. Agrees (7).  
4. Legal document (4).  
5. Din (6).  
7. Remonstrated (12).  
12. Dying (7).  
14. Annual (6).  
16. Association (6).  
18. Wander (4).



Solution No. 512  
Across: 1 Side; 3 Diameter; 8 Rave; 9 Skittles; 11 Deliveries; 15 Lie; 16 Radii; 17 Owl; 18 Strongly; 21 Averting; 23 Here; 24 Take down; 25 Slam.  
Down: 1 Straddle; 2 Decalogue; 4 Ink; 6 Mutterings; 7 Tilt; 7 Bash; 10 Overstated; 12 Ridge; 13 Bothwell; 14 Blenheim; 16 East; 20 Peak; 22 New.

Overseas  
Development

The provision of skilled manpower is a vital element in Britain's aid to the developing countries. Your professional skills are needed overseas and you will have the satisfaction of doing a challenging, responsible and worthwhile job. Salaries are assessed in accordance with qualifications and experience. The emoluments shown are based on basic salaries and allowances. Terms of service usually include free family passages, paid leave, educational grants and subsidised accommodation. For certain of these appointments an appointment grant and a car purchase loan may be payable. Appointments are on contract to the Overseas Government for 2-3 years in the first instance, unless otherwise stated. Candidates should normally be citizens of, and permanently resident in, the United Kingdom.

CIVIL ENGINEERS  
(CONSTRUCTION)

£1832-2,826/Malawi

To take charge of road, bridge and other civil engineering construction projects in the field by direct labour or contract, including associated administrative duties. They must be 27-55 and MICE, with a minimum of five years' post-qualification experience of civil engineering construction work, some preferably in the tropics. A gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable on completion of tour of not less than 30 months.

CHIEF MECHANICAL  
ENGINEER

£3,744-3,912/Uganda

To take charge of the Mechanical Branch of the Ministry of Works, Communications and Housing. He must be 40-45 and M.I. Mech. E. with at least 10 years' practical experience including running large mechanical workshops, with emphasis on repair and maintenance of transport and earth-moving equipment. A gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable. Contract 21-27 months.

## LECTURERS (HIGHWAYS)

£1,966-3,308/Kenya

To lecture and demonstrate to students on all subjects allied to road maintenance and construction, from Superintendent to Overseas level, including plant maintenance and usage and to organise practical training work in the field. They must be 28-35 and MICE or at least exempt from Parts I and II of the Institution's examination, with a minimum of three years' practical experience on road works, preferably with some teaching experience. A gratuity of 25% (45% if leave foregone) of total emoluments is also payable.

## SURVEYORS

£1,778-2,734/Barbados

POST A—LANDS AND SURVEYS DEPARTMENT (Two vacancies)  
To carry out levelling of street intersections for sewerage and storm water drainage proposals; co-ordinating existing level stations and undertake road improvement surveys for the Public Works Department. Candidates must have intermediate ARICS in land surveying but written finals preferred. For one post experience in levelling and map revision at 1/10,000 is desirable.

POST B—SOIL CONSERVATION SCHEME  
To replace land boundary marks disturbed in Soil Conservation Operations; measure areas conserved; plot subterranean pipelines laid for drainage and calculate catchment areas. He will also be responsible for all maps, drawing equipment and supervision of the Surveying Office of the Soil Conservation Scheme. He must have intermediate ARICS in land surveying.

POST C—MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND WORKS  
To undertake field work, computations and plans of Land Surveying work required by the Department. He must have at least passed the written finals of ARICS in Land Surveying. All posts: A gratuity of 20% of total emoluments is also payable.

## REGIONAL SURVEYOR

£3,244-3,384/Zambia

To control the Regional Office and field officers, including Land Surveyors. In his area, he should have a recognised degree in land surveying or a degree in engineering, mathematics, geography or physics with a post-graduate diploma in land surveying or equivalent qualification. A gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

## LAND SURVEYOR

£2,224-3,384/Zambia

To carry out field work in all types of land surveying, compute all data and take charge of surveys using electronic distance measuring equipment, etc., and doing cadastral, topographic and geodetic surveys. He should have a recognised degree in land surveying, or a degree in engineering, geography, mathematics or physics with a postgraduate diploma in land surveying or equivalent training and qualifications. A gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

## LAND SURVEYOR

£2,052-2,826/Malawi

To undertake cadastral, topographical and trigonometrical surveys with associated computations and preparations of plans. He must have passed the written finals of ARICS (Land Survey) or have a degree with post-graduate qualification in Land Survey, or a recognised Land Survey licence or degree. A gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable on completion of a tour of not less than 30 months.

## LANDS OFFICER

£4,011  
Gilbert & Ellice Islands

To organise and recommend amendments to legislation of the administration of existing land records; investigate backlog of Lands Court cases throughout the country. He will review and advise on the Lands Court system and land tenure procedures. Candidates must have a degree and 5-10 years' experience in this field. A gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

## AUDITOR

£1,740-3,528

British Solomon Islands

To audit Protectorate and Local Government accounts. Departmental and outstation inspection together with supervising audit of statutory authorities; also training and supervision of junior staff. He must be professionally qualified with experience of Government and/or Local Government accounts and audit. A gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

## OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Further information may be obtained about any of these vacancies by writing briefly stating your age, qualifications and experience to:—

The Appointments Officer, Room 301, Eland House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 5DH

Senior O.R. Posts  
in Major Government Management  
Services Organisation

The Operational Research Division to the Directorate of Management Services of the Department of the Environment, London, has twenty-two staff drawn from many disciplines. The Division is concerned with identifying and quantifying the options for the deployment and utilisation of staff and internal departmental resources. This includes Management Information and Control Systems and the control of Construction Programmes as well as problems in warehousing, transport, estate management and building maintenance and organisation matters in the New Towns Corporation and the Planning Inspectorates.

## PRINCIPAL SCIENTIFIC OFFICERS

As Project leaders the two PSOs will work with senior administrators and professional staff. Speed in assessing requirements and clarity of thought and expression are essential. They will manage projects from the preliminary identification of the problem to the necessary, through stages of work that have been defined (realistically) by themselves. They must be capable also of writing a specification for work to be undertaken by consultants; and of supervising the technical efforts of junior staff.

## SENIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICERS

There are also four vacancies for Senior Scientific Officers to take responsibility under a project leader for significant parts of major projects, and for production of budgeted programmes of work.

Qualifications: Several years' experience in O.R. and, normally, a 1st or 2nd class honours degree, or at least an equivalent, in an appropriate scientific or engineering subject. Nevertheless, evidence of high professional attainment could make a candidate's entry acceptable. Full membership of the O.R. Society and a knowledge of computers would be advantageous.

Salary: PSO £2995-£4077. SSO £2368-£2878.

These scales are shortly to be increased. Starting salary may be above minimum of either scale. Promotion prospects to £5600 and above. Non-contributory pension scheme. For further information, and an application form (to be returned by 19 October 1971) write to: Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222 ext 300, or LONDON 01-839 1696 (24 hour 'Ansafone' service). Please quote reference S17790.

Department of the Environment

Appleyard  
MOTOR PARTS

## Wholesale Development Manager

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Parts Personnel capable of co-ordinating and expanding the sale of Motor Parts Accessories within our distributorship area.

The salary envisaged would be in the £1,500-£2,000 range and a car would be provided. Fully detailed letters of application should be addressed (in confidence) to the:

Personnel Manager,  
The Appleyard Group of Companies Limited,  
North Street, Leeds 7.

CHARTERED  
ACCOUNTANT  
—NORTHERN ITALY

Italian subsidiary of leading U.S. company engaged in heavy industry, seeks young qualified chartered accountant to act as assistant to Controller. Some knowledge of Italian desirable.

Salary and prospects excellent.

For interview please write to:

Mr. J. A. N. Post,  
BOLOTT-WALMSLEY INTERNATIONAL C.A.,  
Box 4, Bury BL8 2QT.

PRODUCTION  
MANAGER

## —Sewing Plant

Starting salary negotiable around £2,000 p.a. Re-location expenses will be met if necessary. Applicants aged 25-40 years must have had experience in the Light Clothing Trade, and will be responsible for the quality and quantity of the garments produced. A sound knowledge of modern garment construction techniques is expected plus a knowledge of Work Study although the successful applicant will not be expected to determine Time Values.

The plant which has 150 operatives is situated in the South Yorkshire area. Please apply to:

WO 14 THE GUARDIAN

21 John Street, London W.C.1

ARCHITECTURAL  
TECHNICIAN

An experienced is required

LEACH RHODES & WALKER,  
Architects &  
Planning Consultants,  
Astley House, Quay Street,  
Manchester M3 4AJ.  
Salary negotiable.  
For interview telephone:  
Mr. C. W. Jones,  
061-834 7436.

## SUPERVISOR

for Automatic Invoicing System (Multi-Side System). Overseas ability and experience of coding and working in the Sales age experience and salary required. Modern working conditions. TV 162 TWE. 164 Chancery, Manchester, M6 2RR.

NALGO  
INSURANCE ASSOCIATION LTD.  
invites applications for the post of  
INSURANCE MANAGER

Salary £5,250 to £5,895

Candidates should have wide and practical experience in all classes of insurance and in general administration at senior level. Salary within the above range according to experience and qualifications. Contributory pension scheme. Applications, in confidence, giving personal details and stating experience, qualifications, present position and salary, should reach the:

General Secretary,  
NALGO, 8 Harewood Row, London NW1 6SQ,

by 7th October, 1971.

TOP MANAGEMENT  
APPOINTMENTS

in one of Britain's  
LARGEST TOOLROOM ENGINEERING  
PLANTS

in an expanding business for experienced

## WORKS MANAGER

responsible to the managing director for all aspects of production including costs with salary about £3,500 plus benefits, controlling 250 personnel plus £2M plant investment, and...

## SALES MANAGER

responsible to the managing director and controlling a sales team with salary about £3,400 plus benefits and seeking £1M toolroom business per annum.

Apply in confidence to the Managing Director.

WHITELEY LANG & NEILL LTD.,

Speke Hall Road, Liverpool L24 9HQ.

**SELNEC**

PASSENGER TRANSPORT  
EXECUTIVE

Central Bus Company has  
immediate vacancies for

## FOREMAN—SKILLED (Days)

## FOREMAN—SKILLED (Nights)

responsible to the Garage Foreman for vehicle repair and cleaning procedures, cleanliness of garage and workshop, safety and discipline of employees, control and maintenance of sub-store stock. Successful applicants may be required to operate in other garages, either on day or night duty, attend to vehicle breakdowns and to supervise heating plant. Must also be time-serve craftsmen.

Salary £1,980 p.a. (plus 25% for night work). Applications, stating post applied for, should be made either in writing, by telephone or in person, to:

Company Personnel Manager,  
SELNEC Central Bus Company,  
2 Devonshire Street North,  
Manchester M12 6JS.  
Tel.: 273 3322 Ext. 232.

**SELNEC**

## WEST LANCASHIRE WATER BOARD

## Civil Engineering Assistant

Grade 4/5 (£1,590/£2,148)

The Board supply a population of 210,000 and have an £11 million Capital Works programme in hand. Applications are invited for the above posts on their New Works staff.

Applicants should have had five years' engineering experience with water undertakings and be capable of design, detail and site supervision relating to R.C. structures, pipelines and other works of water supply and of preparing specifications available of quantities. Preference will be given to those who are A.M.I.C.E.

A car allowance is payable. Removal expenses are refundable. Assistance with housing is available. The appointments will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act and to the Conditions of Service of the National Joint Committee for the Water Industry (Non-Manu. Staffs).

Applications stating age, education, qualifications, present or previous appointments and giving the names of two referees should be delivered to the Engineer and Manager, 14 Portlax Street, Southport, to arrive not later than 4th October, 1971. HDA/FMB 13th September, 1971.

CONTRACT SITE  
MANAGER

This is a senior position with a large West of Scotland mechanical engineering company. The successful applicant will be based in the Manchester area and be responsible for all management functions associated with a major mechanical construction contract.

Applications are invited from qualified engineers with a knowledge of modern conveyor systems and with a wide and proven experience of handling substantial contracts including all aspects of site administration and industrial relations.

Attractive salary will be available to an engineer with the above qualifications in addition to possessing drive and enthusiasm.

Please quote ref. 30958/17.

Write to:  
SCOTT-MILLER & MILNE LTD.  
SELECTION SERVICE,  
216 BOTHWELL ST.,  
GLASGOW G2.

This service is strictly confidential. Please give name and address in block capitals when sending your details. State separately names of any referees. Do not forward your application unless you are sure you will be successful. All correspondence and applications should be addressed to the Selection Service.

TECHNICAL SALES  
EXECUTIVES

This company, an acknowledged leader in continuous process equipment for a wide range of industries, intends to strengthen both its U.K. and European Sales Team, with the following appointments:

## EUROPEAN SALES EXECUTIVE

Two executives will be required to represent the company in a selected group of markets. The posts will be based in the North West of England and will entail some 25 weeks of travel abroad each year. The successful applicants will probably be experienced salesmen who must be fluent in French, plus one other continental language, while the other executive must be fluent in German, plus one other continental language.

## U.K. SALES EXECUTIVE

The successful applicant for this post will be based at the Manchester Head Office, but will be required to travel extensively in the Midlands and the South of England. He will probably be aged 25-35, and it is desirable that he be technically qualified. The remuneration for the above posts will be influenced by experience and qualifications and will be attractive to the right man. Applications will be received in confidence and should be addressed to the Sales Director.

E. T. OAKES LIMITED,  
Queens Avenue, Macclesfield, Cheshire.

## Classified Advertising

Situations advertising 20.00 per line. Semi-display 25.00 per line. Display 30.00 per line. Single column 15.00 per line. Double column 25.00 per line. Single column 15.00 per line. Double column 25.00 per line. Single column 15.00 per line. Double column 25.00 per line.

TELEPHONE YOUR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS TO 01-837 7011 OR MAIL TO

## THE GUARDIAN

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT,  
21 JOHN STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Copy should be received at least 2 days prior to the date of insertion required. There is a standard charge of £0.50 for the use of postal box numbers.



## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

## EDUCATIONAL

Principalship of  
Norwood Technical College

Applications are invited for the post of Principal of Norwood Technical College in south-east London which will become vacant on the retirement of the present Principal on 31st August, 1972.

The college, which has a full-time academic staff of 121, is currently organised in four departments: Business and liberal studies, physics and mathematics, telecommunications and electronics and natural sciences. Except for the latter, all the departments are based in the main college, though some classes are held at nearby centres; the natural sciences department occupies the main building and a recently acquired large annex near Tower Bridge which is used mainly for technician courses. A major extension scheme is now in progress at the main college which will provide a considerable increase in class accommodation and other facilities at Knight's Hill, West Norwood, on completion of the work in 1974.

It is desirable that suitably qualified applicants should have had sound experience in one or more of the educational areas mentioned above and should be familiar with the applications of such modern management techniques as are applicable and relevant to an area college.

Under the terms of the Burnham (Further Education) Report (which is at present under review) the college is in Group 8 for the purposes of the Burnham salary scale, giving a current scale of £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118. Further information and application forms (to be returned by 1st November, 1971) may be obtained from the Education Officer (HE4), Inner London Education Authority, The County Hall, London, S.E.1.

INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

Blackburn Education  
Committee

## EVERTON SCHOOL

11-12 Mixed Comprehensive, development of the school, 1972-73.

Required for January 1, 1972. Main subject: English.

HEAD OF ENGLISH (Grade IV). The post holder will be responsible for the English department and will be expected to develop the department and to be a role model for other teachers.

Applicants should have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the post and should be a member of the N.E.A. or have equivalent qualifications.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Blackburn Education Committee, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Blackburn Education Committee, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Blackburn Education Committee, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Blackburn Education Committee, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Blackburn Education Committee, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Blackburn Education Committee, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Blackburn Education Committee, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Blackburn Education Committee, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Blackburn Education Committee, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Blackburn Education Committee, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Blackburn Education Committee, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Blackburn Education Committee, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Blackburn Education Committee, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Blackburn Education Committee, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1540 Gilks, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1JH.

ORIENT GRAMMAR SCHOOL  
(500 Boys), required for January, 1972. Candidates to teach German, French, Spanish, Italian, Latin, and English. Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Halifax Education Committee  
required for January 1, 1972:

THE CROSSLEY AND PORTER SCHOOL  
(Grammar 800 Boys and Girls)

HEAD OF THE GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT. The post holder will be responsible for the Geography department and will be expected to develop the department and to be a role model for other teachers.

Applicants should have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the post and should be a member of the N.E.A. or have equivalent qualifications.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Halifax Education Committee, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Halifax Education Committee, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Halifax Education Committee, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Halifax Education Committee, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Halifax Education Committee, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Halifax Education Committee, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Halifax Education Committee, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Halifax Education Committee, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Halifax Education Committee, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Halifax Education Committee, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Halifax Education Committee, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Halifax Education Committee, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Halifax Education Committee, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Halifax Education Committee, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Halifax Education Committee, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Halifax Education Committee, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Halifax Education Committee, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Salary scale: £4,385 + £106(4) - £4,810 plus London allowance of £118.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and three references to the Education Officer, Halifax Education Committee, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

Applications will be considered on an ongoing basis and successful candidates will be notified by 1st November, 1971.

Further details and forms of application (returnable by 1st October, 1971) from the Education Officer, 1001-1003, Halifax, West Yorkshire, WF1 1JH.

## GOVERNMENT OF QATAR

ENGLISH LANGUAGE  
TEACHERS

£1,560 to £1,766 TAX FREE

The Ministry of Education of the State of Qatar—a State on the Arabian Gulf with a long history of friendship and co-operation with Britain—urgently requires five male and four female English Language teachers.

**BASIC DUTY:** Teaching of written and spoken English as a foreign language to Primary and Preparatory grades of modern, well-equipped schools as part of the most advanced and enlightened educational systems in the Arab world.

**BASIC QUALIFICATIONS:** Applicants should be British by birth with a teaching certificate or other qualification recognised by the U.K. Department of Education and Science and an aptitude for competent professional work abroad.

**BASIC REMUNERATION:** In the tax-free scale of QDR 1,500 (about £130) to QDR 1,700 (about £148) per month.

**BASIC CONTRACT:** For one year, renewable, subject to probationary period. Gratuity after three years' service.

Generous conditions of service include free furnished and air conditioned accommodation; free medical services; three months' annual leave (which coincides with the hottest period of the year) with free return air travel to the country of origin for the teacher, his wife and up to two dependants under eighteen; and private car and running expenses.

All appointments are for schools in the capital city of Doha providing a wide range of social, sporting and domestic facilities.

Applications from qualified married couples will be particularly welcome. Graduate teachers are also invited to apply for the Secondary Stage.

Please write in the first instance, enclosing full curriculum vitae, to:

Mr. J. L. HAYES • OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF QATAR

34 BOUVIER STREET • FLEET STREET LONDON E.C.4

## MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Long Millgate, Manchester M3 1SD

## APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY PRINCIPAL

RE-ADVERTISEMENT

The Governors of this Day College of Education invite applications from suitably qualified men and women for the post of DEPUTY PRINCIPAL. The college which consists of some 650 full-time and 300 part-time students caters for mature men and women and offers a variety of courses of initial and in-service training.

Salary—Principal Lecturer scale plus allowance of £550 in accordance with the Scale of Salaries for Deputy Principals in Colleges of Education.

Further information and application form available from the Senior Administrative Officer, Manchester College of Education, Long Millgate, Manchester M3 1SD, to whom they should be returned by 15th October, 1971.

Previous applications will be considered.

## LANCASHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

WIDNES EXCEPTED DISTRICT

WIDNES TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Principal: A. C. Shorton, BSc, CEng, FIEE, FIEE, MBIM.

## DEPARTMENT OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING

Required January, 1972:

1. Head of Department (Grade IV).  
2. Principal Lecturer in Instrument Engineering.  
3. Senior Lecturer in Computer Studies.

Salary: 1. £1,142—£3,482  
2. £2,802—£3,142  
3. £2,537—£2,872

Application forms (s.a.e.) and further particulars obtainable from Borough Education Officer, Municipal Building, Kingsway, Widnes, to be returned by 15th October, 1971.

## LANCASHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE















# Bert Barham on a skinhead attack O'Neil hurt after United ambush

Manchester United was injured and others received slight injuries from flying glass as a crowd of hooligans tried to ambush them on the way back from a Liverpool on Saturday night.

There were about five miles between the East End of London and the city of Liverpool on Saturday night when a crowd of hooligans rushed out of a field on the side of the road. One of the men in the crowd was Bert Barham, who was hit on the head by a brick. He was taken to hospital and is now recovering.

Other players were playing cards. O'Neil's arm was badly bruised and other players were nicked in the face by flying glass. O'Neil was quite shocked for about half an hour.

He had recovered by the time the party reached Manchester where Frank O'Farrell, the manager, reported the incident to the police. It is possible that the hooligans had been incensed by a recovery from being two goals down in the second half of the match. O'Neil was not injured in the match.

O'Neil is almost certain to be fit for the key match on Saturday when they are at home to Sheffield United. Meanwhile this is the week for the return matches in European competitions. Leeds United have

# George brings a Spotting re-awakening Derby at a height

By ALBERT BARHAM: Arsenal 3, Leicester 0

One of the 40,000 in front of the stadium was shaking. It was the second of Radford's goals during the game. He had been wondering how long it would be before he got his name in the scorebooks of Arsenal again. He had not been rewarded since the first game of the season.

Leicester too must hope that Radford's first goal was a sign of things to come. No rest for the weary. The Leicester attack foundered against Roberts, Simpson and Nelson. Samuels, back for his first time at High-bury since he was transferred, received polite applause from the crowd which helped send him away from Highbury.

Cross, as is customary, Nish and Manley tried manfully to hold back an Arsenal side so laborious for seventy minutes. The first goal came after 15 minutes, and Arsenal's sense of urgency was not helped by the ease with which Radford had all the time he needed to score after Roberts had cleared the ball from the corner kick.

Rice, after almost popping the ball into his own net over Wilson's head, moved forward to the Leicester defence. He had been unable to exploit a situation which Rice had created.

# Palace buy shrewdly

By JOHN SAMUEL: C. Palace 2, Everton 1

Palace almost doubled its points for the season in victory but, much more importantly, its performance led that South London's first Division side have resumed in such a way they may keep their status.

Palace had some luck, or perhaps Bert Hodges' extraordinary instinct at manipulating the referee, Everton were unable. How could a team so talented play so poorly?

It was only in character that Kendall came on as he should be. He was the first to be booked by a referee, then further the injury he was so easily testing of Hodges' three new signed extremely well and, especially, Kendall's short headed. He was the first to be booked by a referee, then further the injury he was so easily testing of Hodges' three new signed extremely well and, especially, Kendall's short headed.

# West Ham still reaching the high notes

By DAVID LACEY: West Ham 2, Stoke 1

The mature skills of Stoke City have yet to bring them tangible success but the side remain a touchstone for the freshly blended talents of teams such as West Ham, who won with a fortunate goal at Upton Park on Saturday.

With West's appetite for goals insatiable and their new goal unbeaten, West Ham are playing their football in a series of crescendos, a marked contrast to the diminutive of recent seasons. Stoke answered them with a nice line in counterpoint. Ritchie was rarely challenged in the air and Doherty, head up, toes down, as elegant as ever, combined with Greenhoff and Bernard to give them an all-round polish in midfield.

Stoke's glorious runs, subtle in part by a reckless subside in which March was cautioned, and Robinson rushing in and out of the box, were occasionally lost for inspiration. Their attack lacks breadth without the courage, craft, and

# Chelsea press to no avail

By ALAN DUNN: Sheffield Utd 1, Chelsea 0

Sheffield United could well have lost their first match of the season at Bramall Lane on Saturday so buoyantly fierce was Chelsea's challenge in the second half. But Sheffield's engaging optimism, their willingness to attempt the impossible, saw them through.

Chelsea, with Kember settling effectively into an attacking role in midfield, if anything had better goal chances, none more deserved than the goal scored by the last 15 minutes, headed into the goal area by a corner from the left. The ball was struck by a corkscrew motion, booted it way over the crossbar.

If that miss was blatant, Chelsea created many others but were equally prodigal around

# Redman hobbles home

Brian Redman celebrated the announcement of his sports contract with Ferrari next season by winning the Rothmans Formula 5,000 race at Brands Hatch yesterday. He set the fastest time in practice for the 30 lap race on the 2.6 mile Grand Prix circuit and won by a margin of 1.2 seconds.

Redman, driving a McLaren M18, had trouble towards the end of the race, when the top of his rear suspension broke, and he was lucky to reach the chequered flag without the wheel falling off. Gardner was already certain of the Formula 5,000 championship before the race, with 35 points, and even a win would not have helped him.

# Little to comfort Britain

From our Correspondent  
Frankfurt, September 26

There was cold comfort in Germany this weekend for the followers of British hockey. Great Britain lost 0-3 to West Germany, the European champions, on Saturday, and although they bested Hesse and District 5-1 today, this could only temper the shock of the earlier defeat.

It was a shock because this time last year the England and the Great Britain teams seemed to have left the old days far behind. It was, I feel, a mistake to take on the European champions, most of whom were without an international match, the more so since the Germans are now at their peak in preparation for next month's World Cup tournament in Barcelona. If they play as well there as they did here in Frankfurt yesterday they will be a formidable team, with players from Australia, or any of the other leading teams of the world.

# Hunt anxious but victory not challenged

By PAT WARD-THOMAS

Although his last round had distinct undertones of anxiety, Bernard Hunt held his game together sufficiently well to win the first prize of £2,000 in the Wills tournament at Dalmahoy with plenty to spare in the end. His total of 276 was four strokes lower than those of Bob Charles and Peter Tupper, whose performance was markedly the best of his brief professional career.

It was almost inevitable that reaction in various forms would overtake the Ryder Cup players, most of whom were without an international match, the more so since the Germans are now at their peak in preparation for next month's World Cup tournament in Barcelona. If they play as well there as they did here in Frankfurt yesterday they will be a formidable team, with players from Australia, or any of the other leading teams of the world.

# Williams is supreme

Francis Williams, of the Merlyn Rockets with two wins and two second places to mark his supremacy, won the two-day Endeavour Trophy meeting—the championship of dinghy racing—at Burnham.

In the last race Williams and Derek Sheffer, his crew, had only to complete the course in any position in order to win, and they did so with a comfortable margin in the fleet of 15. Better tactics as well as higher boat speed won the event for Williams, a member of the Exe SC, who set off immediately afterwards on an overnight drive to Plymouth to take part in the area final of the national team championship.

FIRST DIVISION			
Leicester	0	3	Arsenal
Sheff Wed	0	1	Sheff Utd
Sheff Utd	1	0	Sheff Wed
Sheff Wed	0	1	Sheff Utd
Sheff Utd	1	0	Sheff Wed
Sheff Wed	0	1	Sheff Utd
Sheff Utd	1	0	Sheff Wed
Sheff Wed	0	1	Sheff Utd
Sheff Utd	1	0	Sheff Wed
Sheff Wed	0	1	Sheff Utd

SECOND DIVISION			
Birmingham	0	1	Sheff Wed
Sheff Wed	0	1	Sheff Utd
Sheff Utd	1	0	Sheff Wed
Sheff Wed	0	1	Sheff Utd
Sheff Utd	1	0	Sheff Wed
Sheff Wed	0	1	Sheff Utd
Sheff Utd	1	0	Sheff Wed
Sheff Wed	0	1	Sheff Utd
Sheff Utd	1	0	Sheff Wed
Sheff Wed	0	1	Sheff Utd

## GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13,044

ACROSS

1. Scottish version of 25 (5,3,5).

2. Sound advice about an egg.

3. Words for a picture when it turns into a bird (7).

4. Diet, for birds (5).

5. The one in ten may be near to the hundredth (8).

6. Stick to those who do a job (5).

7. One vote at the house returns ten to the people (8,6).

8. Not a catfish and (7).

9. The entrance to a political group (5,4).

10. Scuba bell in the leading library (5).

11. Footballer falling at cricket in Australia (3,4).

12. One wants one's company as a playwright (7).

13. 8, according to 22 down IV (5,3,5).

14. Every other bird gets at the beer outside (9).

15. Moral tone—and houses (5).

16. Ligatonic article on a bird (4).

17. Blast caused by game impetus turns us out (3).

18. Journey to the East is conscience (5).

19. Paradox turned to itself, whose gun gets a note in an arch border (3,4,2,11).

20. Commit the opposition to put their names (7).

21. Top speed? (5,4).

22. Act exaggeratedly to ridicule (7).

23. Particular people who might have their tails between their legs (9).

24. Large opening of Thier by a river, mainly to Germany, seen (5).

25. When river's mainly in French (5).

DOWN

1. Sound advice about an egg.

2. Words for a picture when it turns into a bird (7).

3. Diet, for birds (5).

4. The one in ten may be near to the hundredth (8).

5. Stick to those who do a job (5).

6. One vote at the house returns ten to the people (8,6).

7. Not a catfish and (7).

8. The entrance to a political group (5,4).

9. Scuba bell in the leading library (5).

10. Footballer falling at cricket in Australia (3,4).

11. One wants one's company as a playwright (7).

12. 8, according to 22 down IV (5,3,5).

13. Every other bird gets at the beer outside (9).

14. Moral tone—and houses (5).

15. Ligatonic article on a bird (4).

16. Blast caused by game impetus turns us out (3).

17. Journey to the East is conscience (5).

18. Paradox turned to itself, whose gun gets a note in an arch border (3,4,2,11).

19. Commit the opposition to put their names (7).

20. Top speed? (5,4).

21. Act exaggeratedly to ridicule (7).

22. Particular people who might have their tails between their legs (9).

23. Large opening of Thier by a river, mainly to Germany, seen (5).

24. When river's mainly in French (5).



# Outsider resigns from Stormont over internment

From SIMON WINCHESTER in Belfast

David Bleakley, former shipyard worker, Ruskin College graduate, schoolteacher, and the first non-Unionist to serve in a Stormont Administration, yesterday resigned his post as Minister of Community Relations because of his profound disagreement with Government policy.

Until 1965 Mr Bleakley had been a Labour MP at Stormont, but yesterday he said: "If I had not been a Socialist when I went into the Government last March, six months with the Unionists has convinced me that I am a Socialist now."

Mr Bleakley's resignation is essentially a token gesture: Northern Ireland's Constitution dictates that, as he is not a Member of Parliament, he would have had to retire at the end of this week. Although it was understood that Mr Faulkner might have wanted to enable Mr Bleakley to stay on for a further term it is believed that he had no such intention in spite of his eminent record as a progressive and energetic Minister.

But in view of Mr Bleakley's strong disapproval with Stormont policy it is more than probable that he would not have agreed to serve again. The former Minister will now go back to the Methodist College, Belfast, where he was the head of the economics department last March when he was elevated to a seat in Mr Faulkner's Government.

He said yesterday that he had found the experience of working in government interesting and rewarding. He was depressed though at the entrenched view of the Unionists who, if they remained, would bring about the eventual end of the province. Mr Bleakley said his disagree-

ment with his Cabinet colleagues was two-fold. He could no longer tolerate the "political tribalism" which had guaranteed one party rule in Northern Ireland for the past 50 years.

And he found his own task of trying to bring Protestants and Catholics together quite impossible following the "tragic mistake" of introducing a policy of internment without trial last month.

At the time of the Cabinet decision Mr Bleakley was in Cornwall. He knew nothing of the decision (in fact he heard about it on the radio) and he said yesterday he had not been consulted.

The fundamental issues which had caused him to resign had also, he said, impeded any significant progress on political initiatives. He wrote in his resignation to Mr Faulkner: "I deplore the lack of Government urgency in this field. I know that you are often hindered by a lack of support from your own party and by the unwillingness of others to come to the conference table."

The departing Minister criticises Mr Faulkner considerably less than the political backwoodsmen of the Unionist Party. The relatively mild pragmatic political initiatives which Mr Bleakley went on to suggest — introduction of proportional representation, the enlargement of the Stormont Commons and Senate, and so on — would, he knew, be regarded as "revolutionary" by these men.

The Prime Minister's reply to Mr Bleakley was courteous and fully responsive to the reasons given. In Government circles the names of several prominent Catholics are being mentioned in connection with the post.

make a contribution to Ulster life, though he would not tolerate in his Cabinet anyone for whom a united Ireland was an ultimate goal.

Mr Faulkner said in his reply: "On internment I think you are mistaken. I took the step only when I could see no other way to clear a murderous organisation off the streets. The proposals for political initiatives were for the most part already under active consideration."

Mr Bleakley has always regarded his actual appointment — rather than what he had achieved during his term of office — as the main feature of Mr Faulkner's policy. "The Prime Minister's decision to involve a non-Unionist was an unprecedented step towards a policy of participation government. That move alone was of great significance."

His Ministry had achieved a number of things of which he was proud — at the opening of a community centre in Divis Street two weeks ago he had been loudly cheered. "It was the first time a Government Minister had ever been cheered in Divis Street. It showed that the people knew all and not for any tribal attitudes."

A Minister is to be appointed in his place. He too may well come from outside Parliament for a six-month stay. Mr Bleakley said that he would like to see a trade unionist get the job. In Government circles the names of several prominent Catholics are being mentioned in connection with the post.

Text of letters, page 5

## Chink of light in a crisis

Continued from page one

that Ministers could discuss realignment in November.

The agenda is defined with circumspection. There is no specific mention of raising the price of gold against the dollar, though America's partners still insist that the US must do this as part of general realignment. However, a phrase in the communiqué, by implication, covers this.

It was agreed that the issues to be settled include "the magnitude and the method (this is the reference to gold) of a realignment of currencies. Other issues to be discussed cover very much the programme put forward by M

Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, head of the IMF. They were echoed by Mr Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the abortive London meeting. Britain is, therefore, particularly jubilant today.

In the context of achieving realignment the agreed work programme includes "the temporary adoption of a somewhat wider margins around par (this is permitted under present IMF rules for currency values), the abolition of the US import surcharge, and some other measures outside the exchange rate field (this is intended to accommodate the US demand for liberalisation of trade and the sharing of the defence

burden) to include the US balance of payments."

The Finance Ministers also agreed that it was necessary to find prompt solutions to these issues in order to ensure the stability and the effective working of the international monetary system, pending the adoption of long-term reforms, and in order to avoid the development of restrictions on trade and payments."

It would mean anything this communiqué should put the way towards a settlement of the immediate economic and monetary troubles of the richest countries.

Leading article, page 12; Anthony Harris, page 15

## THE WEATHER

### AROUND THE WORLD

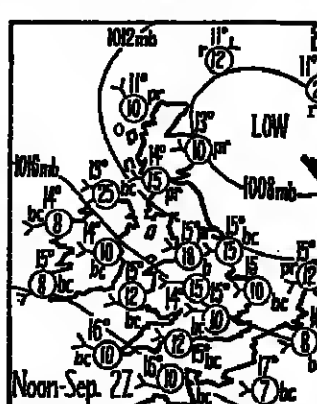
(Lunch-time reports)

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Alaska	50	10	10
Canada	50	10	10
USA	50	10	10
Europe	50	10	10
Asia	50	10	10
Africa	50	10	10
Australia	50	10	10
South America	50	10	10
Antarctica	50	10	10

### AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. on Saturday:

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud
London	50	10	10
Edinburgh	50	10	10
Belfast	50	10	10
Cardiff	50	10	10
Manchester	50	10	10
Birmingham	50	10	10
Nottingham	50	10	10
Leeds	50	10	10
Sheffield	50	10	10
Coventry	50	10	10
Southampton	50	10	10
Exeter	50	10	10
Gloucester	50	10	10
Reading	50	10	10
Oxford	50	10	10
Cambridge	50	10	10
London	50	10	10



Moisture from the Atlantic is being drawn into the British Isles by a low pressure system.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Lightning - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Thunder - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Heavy rain - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Strong wind - 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.